PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,104.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
18th May	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipmay to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
SERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBRA	5,685	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st " "
SERA	5,576	Schmitz	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBRA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June.
KORRIBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Aug.
KORRIBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5895	F. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	O. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5309	G. Damianovich	25th June.

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon.	20th May	11 a.m. P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur.	23rd May	8 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,700	Frid.	24th May	7 a.m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,519 tons, on MONDAY, 20th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadir, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahmera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
17th May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th May.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	4th Oct.
BRITTANIA			16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 526
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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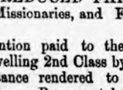
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Fyne	.....	18th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
MUKI MARU	...	F. W. Horton	29th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to
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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that an sight succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely at it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative it purely vegetable and inocuous, is agreeable to the taste —suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,000

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
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ENGINEERS, BEDFORD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Enclosed Gear Forced Lubrication Engines for Electric Lighting.
Coupled High Speed Engines and Dynamos.
Centrifugal Pumping Plants.
Electric Motors and Dynamos.
Fans & Engines for Induced Draught Appliances.

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

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BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited

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	Per Bot. Rs. as.	Per Doz. Rs. as.
DESSERT PORT—This Wine possesses a purity flavour ...	2 12	32 0
SUPERIOR "BLACK SEAL," Rich, soft, and delicate ...	3 6	40 0
OLD "INVALID" PORT, very Choice GREEN SEAL ...	3 8	42 0
WHITE PORT—Made from selected White Grapes ...	2 14	34 0
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND—Matured Old Tawny ...	3 4	36 0

GENUINE PORTUGUESE PORT WINE.
(Bottled in Oporto Vineyards.)

FREI AGOSTINHO ...	1 14	21 0
LEGITIMO ...	1 8	16 0
VICTORIA ...	3 0	35 0

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trenblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Cleveshott Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—VERMEZIA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZARCOIDA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations

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IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

	Rs.	a.
NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	225	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	220	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	270	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	625	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"No. 10"

(WATSON'S DUNDEE)

A WHISKY OF RARE FLAVOUR
GREAT AGE
& SKILFUL BLEND

32 Rs. per Doz.

Agents: F. FISCHER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

Some People seem to reckon their rate of Progress by the noise they make and the dust they raise!

SQUIBB'S
AQUE SPECIFIC.
BEST FOR FEVERS,
ACTS like a CHARM in PLAGUE and MALARIA.
Of all Medicine Vendors in India.
BEWARE of IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.

MADON SONS & CO.,
No. 16, & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,
35, MEADOW STREET.
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), on 28th May, 1907, Sealed Tenders for the following works. Form of Tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each work to the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., save Sundays, Holidays, and the day of receiving Tenders :

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2. Form of Tenders will only be sold to each Tenderer separately and is not transferable.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Executive Engineer, THANA.
THANA, 10th May, 1907.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, Whiteaway-Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1907, at 3-30 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligble for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 29th May, to Wednesday, the 12th June, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Orders of the Board of Directors,
J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.
BOMBAY, 16TH MAY, 1907.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Corporation of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council given under Section 128 (1) of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 6,99,000 (six lakhs) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899

2. The debentures will have a currency of (30) thirty years from the 1st July, 1907, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable on the 1st July and on the 1st January, each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 6,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation, up to noon (local time) on Saturday, the 1st June, 1907.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1907-08."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency notes or cheques, for not less than 5 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest-deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner herein after prescribed ; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest-deposit as long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest-deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit shall be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas ; but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal :—

Instalment I—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 10th June, 1907.

Instalment II—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 17th June, 1907.

Instalment III—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 24th June, 1907

(Earnest-deposit is taken into account, if in Currency-notes or Cheques only in connection with the third instalment.)

[N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.]

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th June, 1907.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a *pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed tenders will be opened by the Finance Special Committee of the Corporation, at 12 noon on Saturday, the 1st June, 1907, at the Municipal Office.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation,
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 14th May, 1907

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1907-08 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debenture, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest-deposit.

(Signed).....
Address.....
Date1.....1907.

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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 16.] [BOMBAY, *May* 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85	3/16	
2½ do. Rentes	95		un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/4	¼	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65 9/16	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	30 5/16		un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 5/16		un chgd
Do. in New York	65 5/8		un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14½		un chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45½	½	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86½	½	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since 25 Apl	
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	3½%	¼	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½%	½	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½%	½	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England ... £ 125,000 for France.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 3/32d. unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 90.000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 4th Inst. arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 15th Inst.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	... £34,900,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	... £ 9,500,000	Inc. £1,000,000
Other Deposits	... £42,800,000	Dec. £2,300,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000	Unchgd.
Other Securities	... £30,300,000	Dec. £ 800,000
Notes and Gold	... £24,600,000	,, £ 500,000
The Bank's Reserve is	47 % of the Liabilities.	

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	... ...	...Quiet.
Futures	... ...	...Quiet.
East Indian	... ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	... ...	...Firm
Total Sales	... ...	...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export		... 500 ,,
Imports	... ...	... 2,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... ...	6·89—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	10 5/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·36	6·28	6·21	6·11
—03	—07	—07	—07
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
6·03	5·93	5·93	5·92	5·90
—08	—08	—07	—06	—08

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	11,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	13,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	6,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	...	6,000 ,,

Spot Cotton.—12·05 unchanged

Futures.—Month of July, 10·91 +10 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to Bull Support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec. 11·09 +13 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 3/4 unchanged
Futures—Month of July 11·89+11
Do. do. Aug. 11·69+13
Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly.—d. 5 3/4 Buyers, Months—May-June

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat per 413 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 55| May-June—Antwerp—Done Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52| May-June—Hamburg—Done Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48|—May-June—Havre—Done Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Bullion	Rs. 76,800	London	Peninsular	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovereigns	37,500	Do.	Do.	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,53,600	Do.	Do.	Do.
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	Do.	Do.	Bank of Bombay
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	2,30,000	Do.	Do.	Do.
15 Boxes Gold Bullion	10,82,160	Do.	Do.	National Bank
1 Bundle Sovereigns	600	Jeddah	Shah Najam	A A Rahim
Gold Coins	1,262			
Rupees	1,040			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING, [17TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The market is unchanged. There are borrowers at 4 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady at 1/14 1/16 T. T. and 1/4 3/32 on demand for the mail. There has been a moderate enquiry for remittance and the above rates were available at the close. The credit rate was mostly quoted at 1/4 5/16 3 months' sight but one or two Banks were prepared to buy at 1/4 9/32 3 months' sight for near and probably £100,000 was settled, but it is doubtful if the latter rate can now be done. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 4 1/16
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 1/16 to 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 5/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 16/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	123½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 158½
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	... 216½

Government Paper :—
The Market opened at 97-14 for cash and settlement. There has not been much business doing in the Buzaar. There were a few Sellers in the course of the afternoon and quotations close 1/16 lower as under. In the morning Calcutta rates were quoted as 98 1/16 for ready and forward

We quote :—

Cash	97·13
1st Settlement	97·13

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London is unchanged at 30 1/16 for ready and forward delivery while New York is steady at 65⅜. Locally the market has been somewhat unsettled. There was an urgent demand for ready bars and for spot lots 80⅝ ex-duty was paid. The quotation for to-morrow's delivery was 79⅜, while the second settlement quotation was as low as 76 15/16 ex-duty. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	77	3	0
Ditto 2nd ,, ...	76	15	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 9th May	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th January	9 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	30,05,000	.....
Other Deposits	9,28,000	.....
Sundries	.....	61,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	79,000
Other Authorized Securities	3,94,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	2,04,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	19,35,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	11,23,000	.....
Bullion	.....	45,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	28,000
Sundries	44,000	.....
Cash	.....	38,94,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 40 lakhs was offered but only 30·10 lakhs placed ; *i. e.*, 15·10 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. and 15 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3/32 tenderers at these rates receiving full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 56,00,000. Government was notified that 40 lakhs would again be offered next week. Extras are to-day advised of ·90 lakh Bills at 1s. 4 3/32d.

The mail of the 3rd May brings £60,000 silver and £1,10,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

	Rs.
Calcutta ...	4,50,000
Bombay ... ... ,,	2,10,000
Madras ... ... ,,	9,00,000
Total... Rs.	15,60,000

The mail of the 10th May brings £130,000 silver and £180,000 gold for Bombay and the £10,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,50,000
Bombay	,,	3,80,000
Madras	,,	5,90,000
Total... Rs.		16,20,000

The mail of the 17th May brings £400,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	590,000
Bombay	,,	510,000
Madras	,,	5,00,000
Total... Rs.		16,00,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	70,750	41,072	+ 29,678
Receipts from 1st October to 16th May..	2,497,422	2,289,222	+ 208,200
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	33,851	14,219	+ 19,632
China	18,172	3,763	+ 14,409
Japan ... Coast Ports			
Total ...	52,023	17,982	+ 34,041
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 16th May.			
Europe	857,734	667,892	+ 189,842
China	35,737	17,699	+ 18,038
Japan	476,554	331,140	+ 145,114
Coast Ports ...	40,905	21,143	+ 19,762
Total ...	1,410,830	1,037,874	+ 372,756
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe... ...	21,970	31,149	—9,179
China	15,530	803	+ 14,727
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 27th April 1907 —10,859 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 16th Feb. 1907—10,205 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	7,031	216,871	424,152
Central India ...	3,687	102,182	123,547
Barsee and Nugger ...	7,038	194,240	131,231
Berars... ...	5,845	449,538	478,813
Central Provinces ...	3,024	301,580	331,098
Total Oomras...	26,425	1,364,161	1,487,882
Dhollera	11,822	213,279	145,337
Broach	13,136	256,317	200,809
Compta and Dharwar.	9,565	76,341	57,763
Westerns	472	8,849	17,409
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	7,690	476,663	303,705
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,335	66,469	28,550
Sind	68	13,705	29,649
Persian	48	2,120	1,824
American	189	17,563	12,982
Egyptian	.....	1,158	1,339
Other Sorts	.....	797	2,173
Totals...	70,850	2,497,422	2,289,222

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Since our last Friday's report the Home markets again show a rise more or less accentuated, in all positions. Seeing that since the beginning of the present month, spot cotton in New York has advanced 50 points and December futures 77 points, while in Liverpool spot has risen 33 points and Oct.-Nov. futures 25 points, It is quite possible we are now nearing the top of the present advance, and that the time for a reaction is almost due. It is also possible that 7d. may be the pivot on which the May corner in Liverpool will turn. Naturally, should the weather in America continue unfavourable, the rise will be maintained, but reports to hand are conflicting ; and we may take it for granted, from past experience, that the worst has already been made of the late excessive rain and cold in parts of the cotton belt. Looking therefore at the present position, we are of opinion that, provided nothing unforeseen occurs, we may look for a decline in the Home markets shortly. It may, possibly, not come during the ensuing week, but the near future should see lower prices ruling.

The following table gives the position of the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·78	6·89	+·11
Futures, May-June	6·23	6·36	+·13
Do. Oct.-Nov.	5·86	5·26	+·10
NEW YORK.			
Spot	11·60	120 5	+·15
Futures, July	10·69	10·91	+·22
Do. Dec.	10·69	10 09	+·40
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	11 11/16	11·13/16	+1/8
Futures, July	11·62	11·89	+·27
Do. Aug.	11·32	11·69	+·37

The local market has been steady during the past week with slight fluctuations in most descriptions. Fine Broach has, however, advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy for May delivery. In contracts business has been done in Broach and Bengals but other classes have been neglected. Settlements of Westerns are almost completed, a large amount having been bought back at, and in the neighbourhood of Rs. 245.

In ready cotton a fair business has been put through by exporters. Broach and high class Bengals have been in good demand, and some lines of the latter were taken up. High class Oomras have also been enquired for, but there is difficulty in securing good selection and full prices are obtainable for choice lots. There is, however, a considerable quantity of lower qualities in stock which is difficult to move. Khandeish has attracted little attention. Mills have been buying quietly, chiefly Oomras, Bengals and Barsi styles.

Prices have been well maintained for spot cotton owing to the advance in the governing markets, but cotton has shortly to be moved from jathas into godowns, and many holders are more disposed to release stocks than to incur the expenses of storage for the monsoon, godown rent and insurance being now heavy items. It is therefore probable that any weakness in the Home markets would cause a rush to sell locally.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay are considerably heavier than at the same time last year, and the total receipts to date are now 208,000 bales in excess of last season. The stock of cotton in all hands is about 800,000 bales.

New Crop rates are firm, but there is nothing doing.

The market closes quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	272	May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	229	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	210	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	205/6	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	205/6	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	179	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	182/83	,,
Good Westerns	247	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	250/51	,,

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	255 1/2 March/08
Fully Good F. G. Bengals ...	,,	185 Jan/08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	,,	201 ,,
,, Khangaum Akola	,,	219/20 ,,
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	,,	200/01 ,,

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone		Firm.
Estimated Sales		8,000 bales
Total Imports		13,000 ,,

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
8·45	6·35	6·30	6·20	6·12
+09	+09	+09	+09	+09
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
6·05	6·02	6·01	5·99	
+09	+09	+09	+09	

FREIGHTS.

The market during the week has been firm and closes strong. Speculators have covered some of their May engagements with Liners at advanced rates. Owing to the sudden advance it is difficult to do business. We quote as under :—

Antwerp	17s 6d.	20s.	
Dunkirk	17s. 6d.	20s.	
Havre	17s. 6d.	20s.	
Hamburg	18s. 9d.	21s. 3d.	
Genoa	16s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	
Marseilles... ...	16s. 6d.	18s. 9d.	
Liverpool	15s. 6d.	18s. 9d.	

For June we quote 16s. and for July 14s. 6d. to 15s. p. p.

The following fixtures are reported :—
S. S. "Maroa" Antwerp, Dunkirk, Hull at 15s. 6d. one 16s. two ports 1st to 10th June.
A. B. I. S. N. steamer at 17s. May p. p.
S. S. "Sheikh" for Karachi at 16s. 6d. two p. p. all wheat 14th-30th June.
S. S. "Enterpe" for Karachi at 15s, 6d. net, 1st 20th June.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ending yesterday :—

Wheat	...	91,265 cwts
Linseed	...	149,262 ,,
Rapeseed	...	123,681 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	2,270 ,,
Poppyseed	...	68,033 ,,
Groundnuts	...	2,461 ,,
Castorseed	...	73,916 ,,
Rice	...	129,529 ,,
Myrabollams	...	19,733 ,,
Cottonseed	...	159,369 ,,
Mowraseed	...	372 ,,
Gram	...	44,591 ,,
Joowar	...	13,763 ,,
Maize	...	nil

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed.—The market has advanced during the week owing to the improvement in the advices received from Home, and to the settlement locally of May "Suttas." Holders of stocks are not anxious to sell ready, as the price of September "Suttas" is fully 13 annas per cwt., higher than ready, and after deducting the 4 annas per cwt difference between Railway and Bazaar terms. A good margin is left for capitalists as interest by selling September against ready. We quote as under :—

Ready ...	Rs.	8 1 0	B. T.
May ...	,,	8 7 0	R. T.
September ...	,,	8 14 0	R. T.

Rapeseed.—The market has ruled strong owing to the improved demand from Home and to native dealers covering short sales. The short interest is now nearly completed. Stocks are much larger than last year, but the bulk is of inferior stuff, and these qualities reaching Home will have a bad effect on prices, as consumers will hardly continue buying such qualities. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 9 0	B. T.
Brown Cawnpore ,, ...	,,	8 13 0	B. T.
,, Delhi May ,, ...	,,	8 15 0	B. T.
,, June July	,,	8 15 0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	9 4 0	to Rs. 90 B.T.
,, Cawnpore ,,	,,	9 3 0	B. T.

POPPY SEED.—The market has ruled steady during the past week at and about Rs. 10 1 0 for ready and Rs. 10 6 0 R. T.

CASTOR SEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 36 to Rs. 36 8 B. T. with business doing.

COTTON SEED.—During the week the market has been firm at Rs. 22.

GROUNDNUTS.—Nominal. Rs. 43.

GINGELEY SEED.—Nothing doing as stocks are limited and good qualities are not available. The season is practically closed.

MOWRA SEED.—We quote Rs. 6 14 0 July-August R. T.

WHEAT.—The market is excited owing to the 20 per cent. shortage reported in the American Crop. Prices are expected to advance, as rates upcountry are above Bombay equivalents and arrivals are consequently limited. We quote.—

White Delhi	Rs.	4 15 0
,, ,, June-July... ,,		5 1 6
,, Aug.-Sept. ... ,,		5 4 6

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods.—The market continues much the same as last week. Nainsooks of higher counts and wider widths show some improvement, and Mulls are doing fairly well, but lower counts in both are neglected.

Grey Goods.—The market is quiet with little doing. There is a small enquiry which is insignificant compared with the usual demand at this time of the year. Prices, however, keep steady in sympathy with the Home market.

Prints and Dyed Goods and Turkey Red Prints.—The market is steady. The rise in Cotton, and consequently in Home prices is some inducement to buyers to do forward business, but they are deterred by the unsatisfactory demand.

Turkey Red Plain Goods.—There is still an absence of demand, and little sign of improvement. Prices at Home are hardening, and business is impracticable.

Dhooties.—We have no improvement to [illegible] in the demand, which continues [illegible], and Home prices are very firm, there is no improvement for business.

METALS.

Copper :—The market has been extremely quiet during the week, owing to the absence of demand from all consuming centres. There is utter stagnation in the bazaar and though stocks are insignificant, upcountry buyers hold aloof and prices are becoming weaker. The Home market is also somewhat lower, but no business is being done.

Yellow Metal :—Is also dull with a very poor enquiry and native holders are accepting lower prices chiefly for thick sheets. India seems to be making a stand against the present level of high rates and though supplies in the interior markets must be very limited, not the least desire is shown for replenishment.

COALS.

There has been a better demand during the past week for both English and Bengal descriptions for near delivery, and sales of Watson's Hartley at Rs. 16/4 and Lawrie's Navigation at Rs. 14/8 per ton have been made. For forward shipment prices are easier and we expect shortly to hear of a large business. It is reported that a sale of Dattons' Hartley, 1,000 tons per month from July to December has been effected. We quote as under :—

	Rs.		
South Yorkshire ...	17	8 0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ...	16	8 0	,,
Watson's Hartley	16	8 0	,,
Desherghur Bengal	15	0 0	,,
Lawrie's Desherghur	15	0 0	,,
Seebpore	14	8 0	,,
Lawries Navigation	14	8 0	,,
Heilger's Standard	14	8 0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The market is steady, and the rates current to-day for the undernoted brands of Kerosine or are as follows :—

Russian Rising Sun, in tins	Rs.	3 10 0 Per pair.
,, ,, ,, ,, loose.	Rs.	2 0 0 Per 8 gallons.
Burmah Swan, in tins ...	,,	3 6 0 Per pair.
,, ,, ,, loose ...	Rs.	2 12 0 Per 8 gallons.
Russian Anchor cases	,,	4 8 0 Per case.
Sumatra, Silverlight, 150° cases...	,,	5 2 0 Per case.

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices of some Companies have improved. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,400, while Bank of Indias are at and about Rs. 54½ to Rs. 55. In Press Companies, mofusils are steady at Rs. 605, while others are unchanged. In miscellaneous list Alcocks are steady at Rs. 330. Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 125 X. D. Bombay Flours haxe improved to Rs. 945. Delhi Flours are quiet at Rs. 160 ; Port Cannings have improved to Rs. 450 ; Treachers to Rs. 610. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 265 to Rs. 267½ and the 6 per cent. Preference shares of the same Company were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 272½ at which rate they are quiet at the close. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy's ordinarp shares are unchanged at Rs. 168 and preference at Rs. 128. Shivrajpur shares have declined to Rs. 79. In Mill Companies, Central India have improved to Rs. 1965 C. D., Colaba Land have jumped up to Rs.975. Crescents have changed hands at Rs.100x-d. Davids have ruled at about Rs. 345. Empress are unchanged at Rs. 367½. Jubilees have changed hands at Rs. 370 ; Centurys at Rs. 1605. Kohiooors have improved to Rs. 670, Manekji Petits closed at Rs. 3030—for June delivery. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 2,525, and Sholapurs at Rs. 3,475. Southern Marattas have improved to Rs. 170, Standards have ruled at and about Rs. 1,050x-d. Swadeshis are in demand at Rs. 1,345x-d. New City of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 545. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 450 to Rs. 457½. Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 562½, Amritsar Patty Ry. Coy' shares are in demand at Rs. 115. The rest are aunchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, May 18.

61 Signalling—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 25th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of instruction will be started early in June,

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1906-1907 and 1907-08 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In May 1907	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal	55 00,000	62,10,975	7 10,975	.....
In April 1907				
Bombay	6,00, 00	4,61,400	.....	1,38,600
Total ...	61,00,000	66,72,375	5,72,375	.....

Two Sales of Persian Opium and One month's Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
To end of May 1907.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal	1,10,00,000	1,26,20,225	16,20,225	.....
To end of April 1907.				
Bombay	6,00,000	4,61,400	.....	1,38,600
Total ...	1,16 00,000	1,30,81,625	14,81,625	.....

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 56 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said :—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all humours of the skin and scalp, including pimples, boils, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, barber's rash, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, poisoned wounds, rashes, eruptions, piles, &c. Keep a box handy at home for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, festering, spots, chafings, shaving sores, chapped hands, sore faces, cracked lips, chilblains, chill, sore throat, pains, &c. Of all chemists, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, for Re. 1/ & Rs. 2/4 per box. The 2/4 size is most economical for family use, as it contains nearly four times the Re. 1/ box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 18th May, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT-HAMILTON—April 17, at Kilmanock House, New Ross the wife of Major G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton of a son.
CHARRIER—April 24, at 49 Charlton Road, Blackheath, the wife of Capt. Paul Alfred Charrier, Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.
CLIVE—April 25, at 17, Lexham Gardens, the wife of Capt. Clive, of a son.
CORNISH-BOWDEN—April 27, at Crownhill, Plymouth, the wife of Capt Hubert Cornish-Bowden, Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., of a son.
FALKINER—April 27, at 5 Hans Crescent M

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

It is just a decade since the general rising of the Pathan tribes—a rising caused almost entirely by fanaticism—aggravated, undoubtedly, by the enhancement of the salt tax, which internal policy had demanded. It was only too apparent then, how the fighting strength and power to combine of the transfrontier tribes had increased, and we cannot anticipate that that power is diminished to-day. It is not uninteresting, then, to note the changes that ten years have wrought upon our system of control along our north-western border. The years succeeding the great tribal revolt of 1897 were passed in vigorous searchings for a better system of control over the frontier clans than that of permitting the elaborate organisation of a Local Government from intervening between the Supreme Government and its dealing with the transborder races. The goal sought was the maintenance of a more direct touch between the frontier servants of the Crown and the Government of India itself, for it must be the latter's duty and the latter's duty only, to formulate and prescribe our policy beyond the Indian borderland. The architect sought to carry out his own design with his own agents, and thus to relieve the Punjab Government of carrying out a policy which it had not conceived. It sought to prevent labour without responsibility, responsibility without control. The wisdom of the principle of divorcing the Commissioner of the Peshawur Division from the direct control of the Punjab Government, suggested at Home, found little favour among Indian experts. It was said to invite friction whilst accelerating but slightly important decisions on matters of political importance. The military machinery worked more rapidly. Before 1901 the Government had matured and carried into execution a new policy for the military charge and control of the North-West Frontier. The original contemplation of placing a force of regulars at Lundi Kotal to guard the western end of the Khyber Pass was repudiated as likely to be a friction-producing germ, and gradually the regular troops disseminated along the frontier were extricated from their advanced position, consolidating instead of diffusing our military strength along the border. To replace them, native levies were raised from the Mehtar of Chitral's subjects, the Khyber Rifles were expanded, the Tamana Rifles and the Waziristan Militia raised, and the Kurram Militia re-organised. The local tribes were enlisted to protect their own realms, to promote harmony and a feeling of loyalty to the Government whose emoluments they were to receive. This project fulfilled accurately and effectively the leading principle which underlies our frontier policy, that of concentrating our military forces to fulfil their several responsibilities, while strictly limiting our interference with the tribes.

Lord Curzon favoured and successfully persuaded the Home Government in his lengthy Minute on Frontier Administration written towards the end of 1900 to form a new frontier province under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. In 1902 this province, comprising roughly the whole tract of country north of Baluchistan, situated between the River Indus and the Durand line, was inaugurated. One-third of this area is composed of settled districts, the whole of the remainder, excluding the small areas administered by Political Agents, is occupied by transborder tribes. It is the Durand boundary line which defines the object of our policy, and theoretically at any rate we have gradually to extend our power till it fringes the borders of Afghanistan itself. The Ameer administers his country to this line. We, on our side, unfortunately, have tribes whose independence we respect whilst we are responsible to the Ameer's Government for any outrages or disturbances they create on his side of the border. Before the Durand line existed, the Ameer could repress the raiders. To-day he may not pursue them across our border. When we consider the grave inconvenience of these conditions and the military surroundings of the frontier, we must admit that the development of this frontier region has surpassed what could have been anticipated from even the most able Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The result of this province is, at present, peace upon the frontier, the checking of Waziri outrages, the construction of improved lines of communication, the introduction of hospitals, schools and courts of justice into the transborder charges, whilst the internal administration of the settled districts has been carried out with persistent vigour. The working of the late Viceroy's policy is an interesting study. The change in administration cannot guarantee us from the repetition of disturbances and ultimately from the assumption of fresh responsibilities and risks, but it ensures us a more definite and consistent policy than previously was the case.

THE WIMBLEDON RESULT. THE result of the bye-election at Wimbledon will not add to the complacency of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. In face of the figures wired by Reuter yesterday, we fear the Government will derive but cold comfort from the reflection that Wimbledon is "one of the safest Tory seats in the country." We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Chaplin's victory will become historic—as unforgettable as Lord Cross's victory over Mr. Gladstone in South-West Lancashire in 1868, or the defeat of Sir William Harcourt at Oxford by "Squire" Hall in 1880; or the failure of the then Prime Minister in East Manchester last year. That the already large Conservative majority of 2,114 given to Mr. Eric Hambro by Wimbledon at the General Election in 1906 should be more than trebled in 1907, notwithstanding that the Conservative Candidate is, next to Mr. Chamberlain, the most irrepressible Fiscal Reformer and Corn-taxer in the country, must be a cold water douche for the Free Trade party in England. There can be no question as to the moral of Wimbledon. Whatever be the merits of Free Trade and Tariff Reform, to attempt to temporise with the lesson which the Wimbledon election has set the country is to betray the narrowest of visions where the political bent of the people is concerned. That Mr. Chaplin's personality had something to do with his success we are willing to admit, but he had no personal association with the South-Western suburb to recommend him, and the election was undoubtedly fought on a purely political issue, without favouritism on either side. After eighteen months of any Government, it is permissible to form an opinion, as to the prospects of that Government's length of service or of its utility to the country. The bye-elections may be a guide, or they may not. They certainly were during the life of the late Government, when a score of Liberal victories in the Provinces plainly foretold the end of the Balfourian regime. And the augury drawn from those victories was only too thoroughly realised at the General Election in 1906 when many of the safest Tory seat in the country deserted to the other side.

A few months after Mr. Chamberlain began his Fiscal Reform propaganda, Mid-Herts, which lies, as if were, under the shadow of Hatfield, had a bye-election. So great was the fright of the rural population at the little loaf bogey that although Mid-Herts had never returned a Liberal, it sent to the House Mr. Bamford Slack; a Free Trade Liberal. But two years later, when the General Election came Mid-Herts sent Mr. Slack to the right about, and returned a Conservative—and a stranger—with a big majority. That is pretty much what went on at Hexham the other day, and has now been reiterated at Wimbledon. At Hexham, a safe Liberal seat, the Radical majority was reduced by nearly a thousand; at Wimbledon, a safe Unionist seat, the Conservative majority has gone from 2,114 to 6,964 in eighteen months. Mr. Chaplin is to be sincerely congratulated, and Tariff Reformers at any rate will rejoice exceedingly. Thirty years before Mr. Chamberlain took up Fiscal Reform Mr. Chaplin was hammering into his constituents "the fallacies of Free Trade." And as Minister of Agriculture twenty years ago he repeatedly urged upon the farmers the necessity of taxes upon corn, and when the corn-tax was abolished four years ago no member of the House of Commons was so irate as the Squire of Blankney. Mr. Chaplin has never hedged upon Tariff Reform. For seventeen years as a young man he sat for his own constituency of Mid-Lincolnshire without a contest. And when the Reform Act of 1884 made contests necessary his neighbours remained staunch to him—until 1906, when his defeat surprised nobody more than himself. Mr. Chaplin now has his revenge—just as he had it forty years ago, when he made a hundred thousand pounds about Hermit in the snowstorm Derby, and compassed the ruin of the man who had stolen his sweetheart. The Wimbledon result has shown with what Spartan determination the people have recovered their political balance. Future bye-elections will be watched by the Opposition with the keenest interest.

IRRIGATION AND DISCOVERIES. INTERESTING as it is in itself irrigation has many side issues worthy of attention. One of these, of note for the zoologist, was the discovery of the skeleton of an elephant unlike any living species, during excavation work on the Godaveri river a little below Niphad. Another item of interest is recorded in the story of irrigation in this Presidency during 1905-6 in relation to work at Taloda on the left bank of the Girna. Borings taken for the foundations of the dam in the river-bed indicated rock at a depth of about fifteen feet below water level, but when the foundation were pumped out and excavated it was found that the river-bed consisted of very large boulders of from fifty to one hundred tons in weight and when these were removed a stratum of hard black clay was revealed. The sides of the valley were hard rock on both sides, sloping at about 45 degrees and the width of the channel filled with this strange black clay was about one hundred feet only, but 25 feet of this clay had to be excavated and then between the clay and the rock a stratum one foot thick of gray sand, resembling the wind-blown sands of Sind, was found. There is, it is stated, no sand like this to be found in any of the Deccan rivers now and how this old river gorge was filled up with first this thin bed of fine gray sand and then with twenty-five feet of black clay and finally with big fifty-ton boulders and gravel on top, is a very interesting problem for geologists to study.

Irrigation played a prominent part in agriculture in the Deccan and Gujarat in 1905-6. In the latter, the small works depend entirely upon local rainfall and this season was distinguished by an excessive fall of rain during a cyclone in July and a failure of rain afterwards. The works were incapable of storing and utilising the sudden fall and were damaged by it and as a result the year's working was poor and large remissions were necessary. In the Deccan the works are of a different nature. Almost all the canals are fed from the ghats and in the year in question a failure of rain in the Deccan itself caused fear of famine and the result was that the revenue of the canals was the hightest on record, the total area irrigated being 53,247 acres of which 9·914 acres were covered with perennial crops. At the close of the year the most important work under contemplation was that on the Godaveri. Canals are proposed on both banks of the river from the Nandur-Madmeshwar weir, on the Right Bank a canal 72 miles long and on the left one 48 miles long, and provide means of irrigating 64,000 acres of mixed crops or about a quarter of the area of the land commanded, which is 2,40,000 acres. Provision is made for constructing channels to every field, and the land will thus be covered with a network of channel varying in size from the main canal on the Right Bank carrrying 386 cubic feet a second, to the small field channel carrying one cubic foot a second, or less. This plan of making channels to every field and bringing the water within the reach of everyone has not yet been practised in the Deccan, where field owners have had to construct their own channels, and when their field was at a distance from the nearest Government channels the cost was often prohibitive. The happy experiment of making these channels to every field has led in the canals of Upper India to that rapid development of irrigation which has been so surprising and advantageous to all concerned, and it is anticipated that the convenience will be equally appreciated and used by the Deccan cultivators. A far larger area than 64,000 acres can be irrigated if the cultivators desire a wide distribution for corn crop. The cost of the Godaveri Project as sanctioned, is Rs. 95,61,044 including indirect charges.

THE CONGO. SIR EDWARD GREY'S reply to Sir John Kennaway on the subject of the administration of the Congo has evidently created some alarm in Belgium. It was only the other day that a Belgian Commission enquired into the state of affairs and recommended reforms. But nothing has been done to improve it, though on a quite recent occasion the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs warned Belgium of his intention to appeal to the Powers. Again his Majesty's Government finds it necessary to declare that if the Belgian Government will not act without interference pressure will be put upon it. It is not to be marvelled at that an uneasy feeling prevails in Belgium or that the leading journal of Brussels recalls the speeches in the British Parliament prior to the outbreak of the Transvaal War. Our contemporary's object seems to be to emphasise the fact that Great Britain is in earnest and that Belgium had better institute the desired reforms before the responsibility is taken out of its hands.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON will, it is understood, take three months' leave. Nothing is yet settled as to the acting appointment.

THE P. and O. s. s *Arcadia*, with the China Mails, may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p. m. on Sunday, the 19th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Vorwaerts*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

INDIAN and Ceylon Tea Planting Companies' shares keep quiet, though with a fairly steady undertone, says the *Financial Times* of the 23rd April; but the depression ruling in all the other Stock Markets is reflected in some measure in the apathy shown even among tea investors, despite the excellent prospects of the industry.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant, 2 Europeans 2 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 269 Hindus and 732 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 318. The death rate was 32·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·8. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 1, small-pox 1, fevers 82, bowel complaints 49, and other causes 185.

The *Empire*, a Calcutta paper, was responsible for the statement which was telegraphed to us, that the Marwari Gunny Brokers' Chamber and the Marwari shops in Calcutta had been closed out of sympathy for Lala Lajpat Rai. This was incorrect The real reason for the closing of Marwari and other Jain places of business was mourning for a prominent Jain priest who had died at Surat, aged eighty-one.

IT is announced that a new biography of Sir Richard Burton is in preparation. There is room for such a book and it is to be hoped that Mr. Walter Dodge will rise to the occasion.

KENNETH, who views the future from the eminence of seven summers, was looking very woebegone. Asked why, he hesitated for a moment; then, bursting into tears, "I've been wondering," he said, between sobs, "when mother's dead—and nurse's dead—and my wife's dead—who'll look after me when I'm poorly."

IT is reported that the Will of the late M. Pobiedonostzeff contains an injunction to the Holy Synod that it shall take all schools and newspapers under its special care, and shall not allow Jews to participate in their management. The desire is also expressed that all Jews, without distinction, should be disqualified from living in any Russian town.

STEPS are being taken to arrange for the holding of an International Exhibition of foreign manufactures in Shanghai. The matter, it is understood, is in the hands of the China Association, and it is proposed to secure the co-operation of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and of the American, German, and Japanese Associations. It should be possible to hold the Exhibition towards the end of 1908.

IN the opinion of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Prince Bulow's refusal to participate in the proposed discussion at the Hague Conference will have the effect of weakening the "more pacific" Liberals in England in favour of the "more enterprising" Conservatives. And this result the popular Berlin journal regards as one of the strongest objections which can be advanced against Prince Bulow's policy in the question of the limitation of armaments.

VERY appropriately, in view of the project now under consideration of erecting a monument to Clive in India, Mr. Murray announces a new edition of Gleig's biography of the founder of British supremacy in India. This work, which first appeared in 1848, was one of the very numerous contributions to literature made by the Rev. G. R. Gleig who, beginning life as a soldier saw no small part of the Peninsula fighting, then exchanged the Army for the Church, becoming Chaplain-general of the forces, and dying so lately as 1888 at the patriarchal age of ninety-two.

THE artist, Professor Skarbina, has, it is understood, (the *Telegraph* says) been commissioned by the German Emperor to paint a picture of the midnight scene outside the Schloss on the day of the second ballots when his Majesty addressed a delirious crowd from the window. The work will be reproduced in a million copies, and scattered broadcast over the land. The satirical weekly, "Roland von Berlin," says that when Professor Skarbina submitted the sketches for his picture to the Emperor, his Majesty objected that his own figure had been given too much prominence, and suggested as an alternative "a grey daub with a helmet on top of it; that would be enough, for it is evident that what is up in the window is me."

LORD CURZON'S proposal of a national memorial to Clive, writes the *Manchester Guardian*, has begun a movement which has a peculiar claim on the interest of Manchester people. Clive himself was half a Manchester man by parentage, and partly Manchester bred. His mother, Rebecca Gaskell, was a Manchester woman, and several years of Clive's turbulent boyhood were spent at Hope Hall, the Manchester home of his mother's sister. His uncle reported, even at the age of seven, that he was "out of measure addicted to fighting," but at the same time he seems to have made a favourable impression on his schoolmaster, Dr. Eaton, of Lostock Gralam, near Knutsford, a teacher of some reputation, who predicted that, if he lived and had opportunity, "few names would be greater than his." Clive left Manchester, at the age of eleven, without having lost any of his energetic mischievousness of disposition; possibly he had partly acquired it here, as a young alien immigrant. Still, Manchester has its claim in the distinction of his short and brilliant career, and Clive himself cherished happy recollections of his childhood here, expressed the desire to revisit the place, and described it as "the centre of all his wishes." Of the propriety of a memorial to the founder of our Indian Empire there can surely be no question. For good or evil, the work of Clive, compressed into a dozen furious years, as military strategist and civil administrator, determined that to our charge should be committed the destinies of a sixth part of the human race.

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CRICKET BY CRICKETERS.

FORCING THE GAME,

BY

J. T. TYLDESLEY.

EVERY cricketer who can boast of anything like a lengthy experience will remember occasions on which the idea was forced upon him that if he was to do his utmost to help his side to win it was imperative that he should make as many runs as possible in as little time as possible, and having once become imbued with this idea and he fails to act upon it, he is seriously lacking in his duty to his side, and it were better that his innings should come to a speedy end. My opinion is that even in the absence of any special need for forcing the game, every batsman, when once he is well set, should make some attempt to keep up a good rate of scoring, and by so doing he materially assists the team, of which he is a member, to win. I have played in matches in which it has been apparent that one side has not been playing to win, but I am assuming that the team whose cause I am championing is always trying to win.

The question of when it is desirable to force the game is largely a matter of opinion. There are times when no possible advantage could accrue from the adoption of the policy, when under no conditions could the runs requisite to secure a win be obtained.

It is generally considered more sportsman-like to play for a finish rather than for a draw, but occasionally it does occur from some reason or other on the last day of a match, when the latter policy would be quite justified.

THE NEED FOR FORCING THE GAME

arises from several causes. First of all there is the case where a side having been dismissed—has left a certain number of runs for its opponents to make in a less time than it takes on the average or normally. Secondly, when the wicket may have been affected by rain to such an extent as to make it tolerably certain that time, instead of improving, would only spoil it. Thirdly, when it is apparent late in the afternoon (I am speaking of a three days' match) that there will be a rainy night, it is imperative that as many runs should be made as possible before it falls to ruin the pitch. Then again it sometimes pays to force the game when in difficulties, or when the bowling is of too perfect a length. A little risk and a few boundary strokes, and the bowling becomes less deadly.

In Australia, where the big matches are played to a finish, forcing the game is not so much in evidence as in our three days' matches and in our varying climate; the first cause I have mentioned, in particular, not being applicable to that country.

Other causes than those mentioned may arise which lead to the same result. Which ever it is that necessitates the adoption of the policy, that policy will still be the same namely, the making of as many runs, consistent with a reasonable amount of safety, in as short a time as possible. Of course risks must be run, but the experienced batsman will see how to minimise the risk and do his best to make the necessary runs. Without the recognition of these two points the desired end would in all probability be missed.

Forcing the game must of necessity entail the taking of greater risks than the batsman is usually in the habit of taking, but does not mean pure, unmitigated slogging, or reckless hitting, the result of which would very likely be the losing of most of the wickets ere the mistake was found out and before the runs were obtained.

IN THE COURSE OF MY EXPERIENCE

I have witnessed many unsuccessful attempts to force the game, all because the batsmen lost their heads, thinking the time was too limited in which to get a certain number of runs, and one by one fell to the silly attempt to knock the short length ball out of the field. I can give one instance in the annals of Lancashire cricket. The match was played at Liverpool, and our opponents had given us about 180 to get in less than three hours. The wicket was good and it was only necessary for two men to take their time to get set, and the runs could have been hit off easily. As it was, for some reason or other, there was talk of forcing the game, and the early batsmen, judging by the manner in which they received their quietus, were bent on rubbing the runs off in half the time, with the result that before we knew where we were almost half the side were in the pavilion, and the latter half of the team had all their work cut out to struggle and scratch to avoid defeat.

When there are hours to play, as in that case, batsmen can afford to take their time as usual to get their eye well in, and when once set the runs soon get ahead of the time. Now in the case of only 60 runs to get to win and 40 minutes in which to make them, any team can go in and have a slog at everything, because it is almost impossible to lose the whole of the ten wickets in the time, no matter what happens. But in that case a captain is lacking in judgment, in my opinion, if he put a right-hand and a left-hand batsman in first, because whatever advantage may be gained from the fact of the left-hander being a most aggressive batsman, this is nullified by the time it takes for the fieldsmen to cross over when singles are made. Three or four singles in one over stretches it out to almost three times the length of an ordinary over, and again it gives the fielding side such an opportunity, of which, I am sorry to say, advantage is often taken to waste the time by taking up their positions in so much more lackadaisical a manner than they usually do. I have one match in my mind now of years ago that was absolutely thrown away through the left-handed batsman being at the wickets most of the time whilst the attempt was made to make not a very large number of runs in less than an hour. In cases where the left-hander cannot be avoided I feel convinced that it were better judgment to avoid running the singles at all, except in the case of the last ball of the over.

IT IS THE CAPTAIN'S PREROGATIVE

to alter the order of going in, and in this little, simple thing lies part of the art of forcing the game. It is a decided advantage at times to do this, and I can give one instance where it was most successful. It was a few years ago, when A. C. MacLaren invariably went in first for Lancashire. There had been a certain amount of rain over-night, and the incident occurred before luncheon on the opening day of the match. A. C. MacLaren had not been batting long before he came to the conclusion that runs must be made quickly as the pitch was likely to become more difficult as the game proceeded. What did he do? Excusing himself at the end of an over, he ran half way to the pavilion, and gave instructions that a certain player who had a reputation for free hitting and aggressive play should prepare to take his knock at the fall of the first wicket. The ruse was successful, for such a large number of runs had been made before the lunch interval that our side was in a position which made a win an absolute certainty. Forcing the game comes more naturally to some players than others. It might even be said that most innings of some batsmen are of that description. When such men as A. O. Jones, L. C. H. Palairet, Fishwick, Ollivierre, Hayes and Killick, and others I could mention, take up their stand at the wicket, one instinctively feels that the game will be livened up considerably, and I must plead guilty myself to belonging almost to that same class of batsmen, whose defence lies almost as much as anything in their free play, as likely to stay as long, if not longer, by playing an open game in preference to the stone-walling one.

MAKE YOUR OPPORTUNITIES.

To such players as those I have mentioned the forcing game comes naturally, but all batsmen should make the attempt, when the opportunity occurs, of doing their very best to open out the game to their own side's advantage.

W. Findlay, of Lancashire, has the reputation of being one of the successors of the Barlow and Scotton type of batsmen, but followers of the Red Rose have had many opportunities of seeing the manner in which he has banged the ball to the boundary many times in one over when the situation has demanded it.

As I said before, to force the game fiercely and successfully the batsman must have a little luck in some of his strokes. To swipe at everything blindly will soon prove fatal, and this is where a good proportion of batsmen fail at the critical time. They have no idea of reckoning up the time in which the runs may be obtained, and mean, in their own way, to soon put their team ahead of the clock. This is the time when the man who can keep cool and has plenty of pluck has a great advantage. Although he knows perfectly well he ought to be trying to score from every ball, he recognises that there may be one ball it would be useless to try and score from, and is cool enough to avoid it. The next two deliveries may bring him a couple of fours and a much better complexion is put on the game than if he were on his way to the pavilion with "Paid" marked to his account. The successful forcing player makes opportunities. He will jump out of his ground to make a half volley, he will lie back to cut, and he will step into his wicket to glide a straight one to leg. These risks have to be taken, and after all they are only the risks that are taken in an ordinary innings by many batsmen blessed with a natural desire to play a good spectator's game.

TO DRAW A CROWD.

Other cases might be quoted in which the results more than justified the adoption of forcing tactics. Who does not dearly love to see the last man in keeping up his end whilst a better batsman at the other end is trying his best to make hay while the sun shines? And that reminds me that there is another feature, and one which should be carefully considered, and that is the effect of forcing cricket on the mind of the cricket-loving public. Fortunately or unfortunately the public has a strong relish for vigorous cricket, and smart batting will often draw a crowd as easily as the winning of matches hence the popularity of such men as Jessop.

Imagine the effect upon the public mind if the luncheon score on the last day showed that the batting side could win the game if 300 runs could be made in the remaining time for play. If the side that had to get the runs had the reputation of playing rather for draws than wins under those circumstances, it would stay away, but if on the other hand the public could make up its mind that, based on past experience, an attempt would be made, a good crowd would wend its way to the ground, and would be quite satisfied even if the attempt just failed.

The more the matter is considered the more one becomes convinced that not only is the policy of forcing the game the best and most advantageous under many conditions, but that only on rare occasions is the opposite policy entirely justified.

BACHELORS AND OTHER THINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 16.

As I am quite sure that stuffy old Bachelor friend of yours will never get a wife to "hash his mutton" for him, I send a few recipes which he seems in want of, just to show him we are not all the incompetents he fancies us to be.

Let the greedy thing, the next time he is going camping, buy his sheep in a good market and not be mean about the price. As he will not have a wife's kit to take about, he can afford a country cart for his sheep, and so not walk them off their legs. On arrival at his camping ground, have one of them made into mutton. He must cook the fore-quarters first. They will give him good soup meat for a day or two, with care, but let him look to it that the soup is made fresh every day; what remains must be for his Doggie's dinner. We have had some sad results here, in Mahableshwar, lately of sickness supposed to have been brought on by soup that had stood over from the day before and caused ptomaine poisoning. Perhaps B. won't be any wiser than I was at Christmas time when staying at Pali Hill; my host asked me to distribute the joints of an English sheep. We planned legs to some and a loin to this friend and that; we were to keep the saddle for a dinner party. I need not tell you that that joint never appeared on our table. All I got was a grin from the boy, who said "Missy know better next time." Well, to return to the business in hand, cutlets will do for old B.'s dinner the first night, and should be tender if he has them soaked all day in vinegar and oil. The kidneys make an excellent accompaniment if cooked and made into sauce, with a glass of portwine and red chillie; the remaining joints to be well powdered with flour, and black pepper. The latter should be bought whole in the bazaar. Cook can pound it as he wants it. Hang the meat in the safe the north side of the tent. The saddle should be re-cooked next day, but let Bachelor see it when he returns to tea (more of the cake for that anon), to be sure Cook has not roasted it early, to warm for dinner, which is half the reason why there is so much tasteless meat put on an Indian dinner table.

The next day, the best slices are to be cut, and put on one side. Then the saddle is to be cut into small joints, and a few scraps made into forcemeat; pack a good size pie-dish tight with all the above, sprinkle with pepper, salt, mixed herbs and flour—add some strong stock made from bones and scraps and cover with paste and bake until the the paste is cooked. There you have a pie fit for a king, hot, or cold, and most useful to send on for breakfast when moving camp: a beetroot salad made with raw cream and black pepper to be served with it, if eaten cold; glazed carrots if served hot.

Now for the old boy's "hash mutton". I feel fully competent to teach him this, specially as my father, when home, insisted on its being the *piece de resistance* of his dinner when he came in from hunting on the moor. The leg should be hung as long as sweet, kept wiped with a clean cloth, floured, and hung by a different end each day. This keeps the juice in the meat; well, it is to be roasted, not baked, and not cut until cold, then into shapely slices—not cook's horrid little bits—floured and put into the safe until dinner-time. The strongest of gravy to be made with the bones, and celery, grease removed, and the slices heated to boiling point in it, not allowed to simmer, and served with sippets of toast, fried in the fat of the soup kettle which has been clarified in cold water, and, most important, garnish with pickled walnuts—"Crosse and Blackwell's." Potatoes, roasted in their skins, in the wood ash, go well with hash and if cook makes Sahib an apple tart with lemon juice, peel, cloves, and rum, for flavouring, he should feel a contented man when sitting outside his tent with his pipe and coffee, to which has been added a liqueur glass of that good Rs. 10 a bottle Club brandy.

One word more about that poor old sheep which has had to do such strenuous work. If his legs have to be moved from one camp to another, uncooked, tie them in muslin, and pack in charcoal.

I must tell you of an exciting incident that happened to us the other day. Brother Jim and I had gone down from here for a long day's orchid, fern and butterfly hunting, as there are many specimens to be found below that one does not get up here. We had had a most successful day and found many new treasures. I was superintending a dish of "hash" for dinner, before we started home in the evening. An old villager came creeping up towards us, making signs to us and the servants to be quiet. He drew us behind a bush and told us to follow him. He took us round to the front of the village, to show us a panther lying out on the rocks just by the houses. What surprised me was, he took no notice of the children playing about. We watched it for some time, then it got up, stretched itself, and trotted away down a run, into the jungle for its supper. The old man said it often came out and lay there just like one of the village dogs and had never done any harm as far as he knew. I asked our malee whose home was near there, about it, and he said a pantheress, for several seasons, had her cubs in some jungle near by and he supposed they had grown up accustomed to the people. He often came across one as a boy when collecting wood, and it did not seem in the least to mind him. The old villager said the only real fright he had ever had from a *wagh* was when cutting a field of corn. One sprung up with a fearful roar right in their midst. Last autumn, chickens were very scarce here, and I was told that they had just been sacrificed at corn-cutting time to the god, or goddess, of harvest, by the dozen. No wonder the poor wretches do something to try and appease the deity, when such a yellow demon can be hidden in the corn.

These jungly people have their regular paths to bring up milk and eggs to Mahableshwar. And what a blessing such a good market must be to them.

We have a great deal to do before the rain, which stopped my work last month, comes again: strawberry jam to make, now the fruit is ripe; peas to bottle, herbs to dry and bottle, and any amount of raspberry syrup to make, as Jim does not drink strong water.

A MAHABLESHWAR LASS.

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CONGO MISRULE.

NEARING THE END.

Intervention of the Powers.

DEFINITE THREAT IN THE COMMONS.

UNEASINESS IN BELGIUM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY,]

LONDON, MAY 17.

Sir E. Grey's statement regarding the Congo, has created much uneasiness in Belgium.

The *Gazette de Bruxelles* says this menacing declaration disagreeably recalls the first speeches in the British Parliament, prior to the outbreak of the Transvaal War.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Severe Criticisms.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Sir William Lyne, speaking in the City yesterday, described the attitude of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Winston Churchill during the Colonial Conference as one of offensive negation. He hoped that the Liberals would be beaten. The Liberal Papers protest against the Colonial Ministers publicly lecturing in furtherance of Protection and in opposition to the Government.

The Unionist newspaper, the *Graphic*, also deplores the disastrous blow to Imperial Unity through factions making use of the Conference in certain Unionist Quarters.

THE RAND STRIKE.

Riots at Pretoria.

BLACKLEGS STONED.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Serious strike disturbances have occurred on the Rand owing to the arrival of non-Unionist workmen from Pretoria.

The non-Unionists were stoned, and barricades were torn down.

One shot was fired.

The Miners' Association declares that a general strike is imminent.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

British Residents Leave Marrakesh.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Moorish Foreign Minister has written to the French Minister a letter, which the latter considers as satisfying the French demands.

LONDON, MAY 17.

All the British residents at Marrakesh have reached Saffi, but some Europeans are still missing.

SIR E. GORST IN EGYPT.

Interview with the Khedive.

MAINTAINING BRITAIN'S POLICY.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that Sir Eldon Gorst, in presenting his credentials to the Khedive, expressed his confidence that he would receive every assistance and facility in his work.

The Khedive, replied that he was happy in King Edward's choice, which was a new proof of His Majesty's desire to strengthen the friendly bonds between England and Egypt.

Sir Eldon Gorst, the Khedive said, would always have his loyal concurrence.

LORD CURZON AND OXFORD.

Opening the New Fund.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Lord Curzon presided at a meeting held in London with the object of formulating a scheme to raise £350,000 on behalf of Oxford University.

£5,600 has already been promised.

DOCKERS' STRIKE AT BELFAST.

Troops Called Out.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Riots have occurred in connection with the Dockers' strike at Belfast and the police have made baton charges and troops have been posted in the docks and been provided with ball cartridges.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Prince Fushimi has started on a week's tour in the North of England.

GENERAL KUROKI IN NEW YORK.

Hearty Reception.

LONDON, MAY 17.

New York is giving the heartiest reception to General Kuroki.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Bombay mails of 11th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE REACTION IN CHINA.

Impeachment of High Officials.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 17.

Prince Ching, who was mentioned recently as having been impeached, has been acquitted and the impeaching Censor has been cashiered.

[The telegram referred to by Reuter was dated London, May 8, and was as follows:—Reuter's Peking Correspondent telegraphs that Tsechunghsuan, the most prominent of the reactionaries, has gained the ascendency at Court, and Prince Ching, Yuanshikai and Tang Shao Yi, the new Governor of Mukden, have been impeached.]

PESHAWAR POISONING CASE.

Decision of the "Jirga."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

It will remembered that in January last Sowar Didar Khan of the 22nd Cavalry, and Pir Dost, a Sepoy in the 59th Scinde Rifles, both died at Peshawar from arsenical poisoning under circumstances which pointed to their having been poisoned by Gul Said, a Sepoy of the 59th Scinde Rifles. Gul Said was placed under arrest and an inquiry was held, when it was decided to refer the case to a "Jirga" under the Frontier Crimes Regulations. A "Jirga" was accordingly formed of three leading Khans of the Peshawar District which has now convicted the accused Gul Said.

It appears that, as in so many cases of this sort, there was a woman at the bottom of it. The accused sepoy and his two victims all came from Dera village, not far from Mardan, and enmity arose between them through Gul Said's sister Salih Khanam. The latter is known to have carried on an intrigue with the deceased Didar Khan and afterwards, against the wishes of her own family, she married a man called Khushhal, who is the brother to the wife of the deceased Pir Dost. In consequence a feud arose between Gul Said on the one hand and Didar Khan and Khusheal on the other, and as Pir Dost was a relative of Khushsal, the feud extended to him. Under these circumstances, according to Pathan ideas, Gul Said was bound to uphold his "izzat" as that of his family by revenging himself on those who, according to their views, had disgraced him. He is believed to have invited the two deceased to his regimental lines on the evening in question and to have regaled them with sweetmeat containing arsenic. But the actual details regarding the administering of the poison have not come to light. Any way, both the deceased were taken violently ill the same night and expired early next morning, Didar Khan in his dying agonies accusing Gul Said of having done him to death.

The murder was particularly a cold-blooded one, even for Pathan revenge and the accused has been sentenced to two terms of transportation for twelve years and a fine of Rs. 100 which is to be paid to the relatives of Pir Dost.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

Bomswetsch vs. Bomswetsch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Mr. Justice Chitty yesterday gave a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage of Gattfried Samuel Bomswetsch with Izabel Edna Bomswetsch on the ground that the former had married his sister-in-law, and the marriage was, therefore, illegal.

The petition was made by the wife, husband consenting.

They were married fourteen years ago and had one child.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

A Subscription is being raised in Calcutta for the family of Nafar Chander Kandu, who lost his life in attempting to save two coolies who had fallen unconscious inside a sewer. Many Europeans are subscribing liberally, and Mr. Bandmann promises a benefit performance in aid of the fund.

This spontaneous act of generosity on the part of Europeans has touched the Bengalis keenly.

Rs. 310 have already been subscribed.

DESTRUCTIVE CALCUTTA FIRE.

Poor Eurasian Families Made Destitute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

At noon to-day a destructive fire broke out in Bow Street, off Bow Bazaar Street, a congeries of some 80 or 100 huts occupied by very poor Eurasian families,—who have thus been rendered homeless—were burned down.

The occupants were unable to save anything.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, A. A. G., Army Head-quarters, is promoted substantive Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonels Richardson of the 12th Pioneers, Mitchell of the 102nd Grenadiers, Lewis of the 83rd Light Infantry, Justice of the 48th Pioneers, James of the S. and T. Corps, Ross of the 3rd Gurkhas, Carpendale of the 21st Punjabis, Hall of the S. and T. Corps and O'Donoghue of the 75th Carnatic Infantry are promoted Brevet Colonels.

Captain Blair of the 123rd Rifles and Lieutenant Reid of the 52nd Sikhs are transferred temporarily, to the Half Pay List and Colonel Morris of the I.M.S., is permitted to retire.

VOLUNTEERS.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson is appointed Honorary Colonel of the Punjab Light Horse and the North-West Railway Rifles *vice* Sir Charles Rivaz, G. I. E. R. Rifles.

Captains Rumboll, Hubbard and Dangerfield are granted honorary rank of Major.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Chatterton, I.M.S., officiates for Colonel Harris, I.M.S., and Colonel Drury for Colonel Lukes, I.M.S., in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Captain Kiddle, I.M.S., is lent temporarily to the Chemical Examiner's Department in Burma.

Mr. Cousens, Archæological Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, Mr. Devadatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar to hold charge of the duties of that Officer.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Banratt is appointed Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, N.W.F.P.

Colonel Kemball, C.I.E., is appointed Political Agent, Loralai, and Mr. E. A. Kaely, Assistant Commissioner, at Ajmer.

Commendatore Luigi Mercatelli is confirmed as Consul-General of Italy in Calcutta.

Mr. E. B. Horace, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, D.I.K.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT FORESTS.

Ma. E. G. Chester, Conservator of Forests, is granted six months' leave. Mr. Fisher officiates as Conservator, 2nd Grade. Mr. Jackson reverts to 3rd Grade.

INDIAN UNREST.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

Liberty Running into License.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The *Indian Daily News*, in an editorial note this morning says in its criticisms of Government measures and the Native Press, it is of opinion that a great number of people has been permitted to enjoy a liberty which has been far too extended, and thinks that on the grounds of public expediency this unrestricted license cannot be allowed to continue, and instances in particular, certain suggestions made in the *Bande Mataram* as mischievous in the highest degree and a direct incitement of the people to deeds of violence.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

Telegram to the Prime Minister and Mr. Morley.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association at its meeting on the 16th instant, the following telegram was despatched to the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association desires to represent earnestly that the Indian public are intensely grieved and concerned about the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai under an Act nearly a century old, passed in times when British power was not so firmly established as it is now. To their minds the strength of British power should, in wisdom and policy, preclude all attempts at restoring to methods in themselves capable of perpetrating gross injustice on individuals and exciting unnecessary and vague apprehensions as to the liberty of the subject in all classes of people. In Lajpat Rai's case people are greatly apprehensive of the probability or injustice. In the Punjab it is the various Government measures, such as Colonisation, and Land Alienation Amendment Acts, in respect canal rates, of Baridaeb Canal, increased Land Revenue at Rawalpindi, the difference of policy in prosecuting the *Punjabee* and not proceeding against the *Civil and Military Gazett*, the severity of the sentence on the *Punjabee* which are all obviously the causes for a great deal of excitement and unrest. And unfortunately, owing to various events and violent utterances of several of the Anglo-Indian organs supposed to represent extreme opinions of certain section of Anglo-Indians, official and non-official, people believe it highly probable that the information placed before the authorities has been tainted, exaggerated, and twisted by prejudice and intolerance of subordinate officials easily accepted by their superiors. The Council therefore prays that a public pronouncement should be made of the sources, character and substance of the information on which so grave a step has been taken and a representative Commission of Inquiry should be appointed to report on the present excited state of important parts of the country."

The Bombay Presidency Association have resolved to call a public meeting of the inhabitants some time about the middle of next month, to consider the present situation in connection with the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai; and meanwhile to send the above telegram to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the Secretary of State for India, asking for explanation regarding the deportation and requesting a full enquiry into the circumstances connected therewith.

THE LAHORE "TRIBUNE."

Charged with Defamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 17.

Mr. Arthur Grey, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of the defendants in the case in which Captain Mackenzie, I. M. S., is prosecuting the Editor and Publisher of the Lahore *Tribune* for defamation made on appplication on Thursday, to Mr. Tollinton, Divisional Judge, Lahore, to set aside the interlocutory order of Mr. Connolly, First Class Magistrate declining to amend the original charges under Sections 500 and 501 I.P.C. Mr. Alweyne Turner Barrister-at-Law, the Government Advocate appeared to oppose the application, on behalf of the prosecutor.

Mr. Grey said his application was under Section 435. He thought it a pity that his clients had not been met half way when they made it quite clear that whatever they had published in their paper, there had never been any imputation of bad faith against the prosecutor. He had said that before and also wished to repeat that all his clients claimed was the right of private opinion. At present they had got no farther than they were at the start. They did not know what they had to apologize for nor what specifically was objected to in their published articles. Mr. Connolly, the Magistrate, had embodied the whole of the three articles in the charge, but counsel thought that that must have only been done in despair at finding anything in particular defamatory in the first of the articles.

On May 11th, 1905 the *Tribune* published a statement regarding an alleged murder case and stated that it was recorded that certain things had happened, and an allusion was made to the Senior Medical Officer. If that was defamatory, very well, it was so; but it was on May 11th and nothing published subsequently could make it defamatory if it was not so on May 11th. Subsequently, a fresh set of allegations were made on May 17th, but that could not affect the publication of May 11th and it was the same with the third article. There could be no continuous offence, if, as is was well known to have been the case, a very learned Judge was entitled to say from the Bench that liars damned liars and expert witnesses. That was his way of reading degrees of comparison in criminal cases. Then surely the editor of the *Tribune* could call in question the medical testimony in his paper. No reference was made in the third article to any but the doctor who made the *post mortem*. His clients had a separate answer to each allegation and charges ought not to be lumped together. At present they had their three articles put before them and were practically told to find out what was defamatory in them.

Mr. Turner argued that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the application. It was only the Punjab Chief Court which could entertain the application for the revision of an interlocutory order in a case pending. He quoted Calcutta Weekly Notes Vol. 1, p. 465. There the charge contained the whole of a poem which the jury were told they must read right through and then form their opinion as reasonable men, they were not to pick out individual lines. The first charge in that case was that the accused printed and published the whole of the poem. The Lahore *Tribune* itself had been charged on a former occasion and then the charge referred to no less then 11 different articles (8 Punjab Record, Criminal, 1891). The whole of the text had to be taken into consideration and not individual words which need not themselves be defamatory. The second article, said the counsel, referred pointedly to the first and one could not be read without the other. Supposing in one article was printed "Mr. Turner," on a second "is a" and in a third "liar," not one of those articles could be called defamatory in itself. It was not defamatory to say just "liar" (oh, oh) but coupled with "Mr. Turner" it undoubtedly was so. (Laughter).

Mr. Grey replying said that the case would proceed more expeditiously if the charges were put so that the defence could understand them. The charge in the previous *Tribune* case, he pointed out, was clearly limited to the publication on a single day. There was no instance of a charge including publications of three different days in one offence.

The Judge said he would make an order on Monday.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

Wemyss Sentenced to Six Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Corporal William Wemyss was sentenced to-day to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

COMING KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Usual Honours to be Announced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday will be celebrated in India and the usual midsummer distribution of honours will be announced on the same date as in England in June. The date will be notified hereafter.

INSTITUTION OF VICTORIA DAY.

Memorial to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 17.

A Memorial has been submitted to Lord Minto by a Hindu gentleman asking for the institution of a Victoria Day for India. It asks that the birthday of the late Queen Empress be officially declared a public holiday and that the celebration should consist of parade of all arms, visits by District Officers to principal native residents, a meeting of Raises and the distribution of alms to the poor and sweets to school boys. The Memorial states that, however, good and beneficial the method of erecting statues in memory of the late Queen Victoria may be the object deserves a still worthier commemoration.

LORD MINTO'S GARDEN PARTY.

Very Successful Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

One of this biggest of the semi-official functions of Simla season took place to-day when Lord Minto received the whole of the members of the society in the station at an annual garden party in the ground of Viceregal Lodge. Amongst those present were: Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson, the former looking none the worse for the imposition for which the doctors have ordered him a run to England. Lord Kitchener, Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson, Sir Beauchamp and Lady Duff, Sir Louis and Lady Dane, Sir Harold and Lady Stuart, the Maharaja of Indore and the Tikka Sahib of Nabha were also to be seen in the large and fashionable crowd upon the lawn.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN POONA.

General Richardson Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 17.

What might have proved a very serious carriage accident to General and Mrs. Richardson was providentially averted this evening. They were driving down Lothian road in a landau and pair when one of the horses bolted and eventually got a hind leg over traces. The carriage was within an ace of being dragged into the drain, which would have meant a smash up, had not Mrs Richardson pluckily risen to the occasion. She got hold of the reins and drew up the runaway pair in the nick of time. Mrs. Richardson escaped unhurt, but the General unfortunately managed to hurt his hand.

POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

Rebeiro Called up for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 17.

The defamation case brought by Mr. Rebeiro against Rev. Father Jorge was dismissed to-day. The Magistrate intimated that there was no evidence as all to enable him to frame a charge against the accused. The complainant was called upon by the Magistrate to show cause why he should not be mulcted in damages as compensation to Father Jorge for having brought a frivolous and vexatious complaint against him. The complainant asked for time till Monday to show cause.

The case arose from a remark made by Father Jorge that there was no city without pigs which Mr. Rebeiro applied to himself.

THE SAVANTVADI STRIKE.

Exodus of the Shopkeepers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, MAY 17.

The town of Savantvadi is thrown into a state of wildest excitement by the determination of all the shopkeepers to remove their shops to the neighbouring villages at Kolgaum, outside the towns limits, to escape what they call their persecution by the Town Vahiwat Department which is built on the premises of the old Municipality abolished three years ago. They have already chosen the site where at present they will erect huts and permanent structures after the rains are over. The strike is in full swing the number of shops is about four hundred.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

Fort Field Officer, Lieutenant B. I. H. Adlei 113th Infantry; Next for duty, Lieutenant W. G Palmer, 113th Infantry, Colaba Field Officer; Captain A. C. Pratt, 2nd Royal Scots, for Captain E. F. Annand, 2nd Royal Scots. Next for duty Major E. Bickford, R. G. A.

The undermentioned Officers qualified in the Language Tests specified at Bombay on the 6th May:—Hindustani—Lower Standard.—2nd Lieut. H. de N. Lucas, 2nd Royal Scots; Lieut. C. M. Yates, R. G. A. Persian—Higher Standard. Captain E. A. F. Redl, 113th Infantry.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Hennessy, M. D., is appointed Officer Commanding Station Hospital, Deolali.

27th Light Cavalry.—Major A.E. Berry, I. M. S to the Medical Charge, with effect from 2nd March, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Youngerman, I. M.S., transferred to the retired list.

108th Hazara Pioneers.—Lieutenant G. E. P. Davis, Double Company Officer, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. Dated 30th April.

On transfer from the Northern Command, Major A. R. Winslow, D. S. O., R. E., posted to the 4th (Quetta) Division.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

The location of the Head-Quarters of the new Northern and Southern Armies is still under consideration. Rawalpindi and Murree for the former and either Quetta or Poona for the latter, would seem to be most convenient and accessible. It is hardly to be supposed that Naini Tal, which was a bad selection in the first instance, will find much favour.

The Bank of Bengal on Thursday reduced its rate of interest for Demand Loans to five per cent.

EXCISE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Government's Orders.

MADRAS SYSTEM THE EXEMPLAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Four Resolutions of the Government of India in the Finance Department are published dealing with this recommendation made by the Excise Committee in their report, chapters 3 to 6, also 7, 8 and 10. These Resolutions cover some thirty-eight closely printed pages of foolscap and are of exceedingly technical character. The following is a brief summary of the main conclusions arrived at:—

COUNTRY SPIRIT.

Regarding the question of consumption of country spirit and the methods by which its production and taxation should be controlled the Government of India consider that in the present circumstances an advance of taxation is in many cases feasible and desirable and they agree with the main features of the programme outlined by the Committee to this end. The distillery system is the one that is to be generally worked up to, and in order to check smuggling of outstill liquor into distillery areas, the establishment of a stop or still within a fixed limit of the outer border of an outstill area is to be prohibited and a responsible staff employed to control such shops as are allowed to remain, the main end to be kept in view being the ultimate transition to the distillery system.

TODDY SPIRIT.

Regarding the excise management the Government of India generally favour the concentration of distillation and consequent discouragement of the existing distilleries and they are of opinion that toddy spirit should hereafter be treated as foreign spirit, its production in Bombay Presidency being limited to the Dadar Distillery, and that taxation thereon should be gradually enhanced up to the full tariff rate levied on imported spirit.

MADRAS CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Turning to the more advanced systems the Government of India accept the Committee's finding that in existing circumstances the best and most suitable is the contract distillery system of Madras. In approving the general adoption of this system they issue a warning of the necessity of assigning contracts in such a manner as to avoid the possibility of abuse. To this end the Government of India favor a three years' term of contract and lay down various other conditions. They also generally agree that distributing centres should be bonded warehou es maintained in Government buildings at Tahsil head-quarters and other important centres under the supervision of Government Officers who need not always be full time.

PREVENTION OF ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

Measures to ensure prevention of illicit production are also discussed and the necessity of the maintenance of efficient preventive staff is recognised. The details, however, in this matter are left to be dealt with in connection with the latter portion of the report. The resolution goes on to the question of arrangements for Government supervision of the processes of manufacture in the distilleries by efficient and trustworthy staffs and directs that the methods adopted to this end in the Madras Presidency should be generally worked up to. The Rosa distillery at Shahjahanpur is amongst others that are to be brought under control without delay.

DISTILLERY STAFFS.

Regarding distillery staffs the Government of India generally accept the Committee's proposals for the various provinces and agree that distillery Officers should belong to the ordinary Excise establishment and be paid directly by the State though distillers may be required to make a lump contribution in cases where establishment charges amount to more than ten per cent. of the duty on the issue from a distillery. Arrangements are to be made to enable distillery officers to obtain quarters at rents not exceeding ten per cent. on their salaries. The Government of India accept as desirable that distillery schools similar to those in Madras for training of distillery officers should be opened in other provinces as soon as distillery experts have been appointed who can conduct them. Meanwhile arrangements may be made with the Madras Government for training in the Madras distillery classes some of the distillery officers required for other provinces. The existing laboratory at Kasauli for periodical tests and excise work is to be continued until the end of March 1908. The Government of India approve the general principles proposed by the Committee for rate of still head duty in distillery areas, but lay down that a distinction in the matter of duty between rural and urban areas is to be made only where the latter are real towns and not mere agglomerations of villages. The general principle is also accepted that the rate of duty on country spirit should be about a rupee below the tariff rate of duty on the imported article.

FOREIGN LIQUORS.

Classification of foreign liquors for excise purposes is also discussed with the regulations for the import, vend and enhancement of the existing duty.

The Government of India agree that the manufacture of spirit from toddy should be restricted and that toddy spirit that is left should be adequately taken as compared with plain spirit manufactured from mahua, molasses, &c. They have decided that spiced spirit may continue to be treated as country spirit and a lower rate of duty than the tariff rate is not to be maintained for protective purposes on locally produced malt whiskey.

The Government of India approve with some modifications the proposals of the Committee for regulating the manufacture, quality and duty assessments of imported liquor and propose to forbid sale by licensed vendors of any particular brand of foreign liquor that may be declared unwholesome. They also agree that the tax system under which issues from Breweries are at present permitted outside Madras Presidency should be discontinued and that methods of supervision in force in Madras should be adopted in other provinces. Major Bedford is to be asked to investigate the question of fixing the standard of quality for beer. The existing system for the levy of duty on rum supplied to troops is to continue. Vend fees on foreign liquor are to be generally assessed by fixed duty except where competition with country spirit is found to be occurring, when the auction system may be resorted to.

The Government of India are not prepared to impose any absolute prohibition in railway refreshment rooms of sales to persons other than travellers.

They commend to the maritime Local Governments the suggestion of the Committee that the course of imports and of prices of foreign spirit and cheap wines of unduly high strength should be watched with a view to further the enhancement of duty when necessary. Proposals of the Committee for enhancing the duty on rum supplied to soldiers from two to four rupees per proof gallon are reserved for separate consideration. The Government of India have also decided to maintain for the present the existing taxation of five per cent. *ad valorem* upon denaturalised spirits.

TREE TAX SYSTEM.

Government leave the question of extension of the Tree Tax System for toddy to the entire discretion of the Local Governments concerned, merely summarising the recommendations of the Committee to this end and laying down certain general conditions to provide for efficiency in working.

AUCTION SYSTEM FOR RETAIL LICENSES.

Regarding methods under which licenses for the retail vend of country liquor should generally be disposed of the Government of India find themselves unable to accept the Committee's recomendations for the adoption of a non-competitive system for the disposal of the right of vend and are of opinion that the best method is an auction system worked upon the lines which are carefully laid down, option being left to Local Governments to extend within limits the periods for which the shops are auctioned. The Government of India agree that it is undesirable to extend the Canteen System which has been experimentally tried in parts of Assam, and they quote with approval the Committee's remark that success in checking the evils of drinking in the tea gardens of Assam is to be achieved not by transferring the responsibility to private persons but by adequately enforcing control by Government over making, supplying and selling liquor.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE PREFERENCE PROPOSALS.

Disarmament.

A WEEK OF DISAPPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 3.

THE Colonial Conference has been engaged all the week in discussing the most important item in its agenda, namely preference, or rather I should be placing on record the views of respective countries forming the Empire. In the true sense of the word there does not seem to have been any real discussion, and the proceedings, so far as we can judge from the much criticised summaries with which we have to be content, hardly have partaken of the nature of a Conference. It has been almost more like a judicial sitting where each member of the court has delivered a separate judgment. There is a great outcry to-day on the part of the Tariff Reformers at the attitude of Mr. Asquith as the spokesman of the Home Government, but it was evident beforehand what he would say, and I am sure that Mr. Deakin did not expect that the answer of the present Cabinet to the demand for preferential treatment would be otherwise than it was, much as he would in common with the other Premiers have liked it to be different. Sir James Mackay, so far as the official abstract enables us to judge, put the case for India from the free trade point of view as clearly as its could be put, but one Opposition journal styles his fears of foreign retaliation as poetical—fancy a speech on tariff reform as poetical,—and the *Times* is not convinced. Says the leading journal:—"Sir James frankly took the line that the Government of India found itself at variance with the self-governing States on the question of preference, and supported this view as it has already been supported in official despatches. The interests of India, he urges, call for no change, and the risks she must run under a preferential system are considerable. While giving full weight to the official view, we must still inquire how far India has been consulted in the matter. At present she is not allowed to determine her own fiscal policy. It was not adopted because she wanted it, but because this country settled that it was the right thing for her. How far her own interests have ever been considered or how much they might stand to gain under a change of policy, are questions that demand a searching examination. Sir James Mackay says that we hear nothing of any grievances. At the same time he admits that, if a preferential tariff were adopted, Indian manufacturers would press for the protection of their own products. Heinous as this may appear to the theorists, it suggests, at least, a doubt whether the possibilities of Indian development are fairly provided for under the present system, or whether that system has not been fettered in the interests of British manufacture." Finally the *Times* holds that the official case cannot be said to settle this question which deserves further investigation by free-traders. General Botha's declarations were somewhat of a surprise. It was expected that he would say ditto to his brother Premiers of the Cape and Natal; instead of which he ranged himself with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Bond in not desiring to put undue pressure on the mother-land. He frankly accepted the verdict of the general election and declared that though no preference were given, the bond between the United Kingdom would not be strained. As to the verdict of the general election, the Tariff Reformers dispute that the electorate gave Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, power to send the Premiers away empty or at any rate to deny them what they most need; and in his vigorous speech this afternoon to the Primrose League Mr. Balfour evoked tremendous cheering by his prediction that the policy of preference will ultimately be adopted by this country. As to Mr. Asquith's alternative—improved means of communication, especially steamer services, increase in the number of commercial agents in the colonies, removal or reduction of Suez Canal dues (this will make your merchants' mouths water) and the establishment of mail communication with Australasia *via* Canada,—Radicals of the type of Mr. Harold Cox M. P. and Mr. Wedgwood M. P. are declaring that this would be "worse than Preference."

DISARMAMENT.

Germany's latest fit of "nerves," a disease which in the case of the Teuton, invariably leads up to an outburst of Anglophobia, is temporarily over. Prince Buelow ended it by a striking speech in the Reichstag on Tuesday last. He did more; for while he soothed the fierce Teutonions, he struck a deadly blow at the British Prime Minister's vague and visionary proposals for a limitation of armaments to be discussed at the Hague Conference. To those proposals he replied with the flattest of flat refusals. The German delegates, he announced, would not be permitted to take part in any discussion of them. "The discussion will be left exclusively to those Powers which think a debate worth their while. Germany cannot be placed under pressure, even under a moral one. Our armament has shown itself to be a good instrument of peace, not only technically but morally too. Nobody can resent our desiring to keep this instrument." Prince Buelow had a good deal to say concerning the "enmeshing" of his country through King Edward's machinations. The undignified uproar on this subject, by the way, was initiated and sustained by the "inspired" organs. That fact represented a manœuvre which is becoming rather tiresome through repetition. The faithful Press makes a noise and shows alarm. Next the Imperial Chancellor disowns the Press and declares its agitation utterly baseless. And an admiring world applauds the pacific nature of the German Government's aims. Such applause is becoming rarer with every repetition of these tactics. All this, however, did not prevent Prince Buelow from using the lofty tone of rebuke to the excitable press, with the usual sincerity. He thought it quite natural that King Edward should hold meetings with friendly sovereigns while on a voyage. He looked forward to the conclusion of an Anglo-Russian understanding without anxiety. He anticipated and hoped for a gradual disappearance of mistrust among the great nations, and referred to one of the utterances of the semi-official Press in which the "sea-sick passengers of the Imperial ship of State" were contrasted with the "imperturbable crew." He gladly noted that there were no contentious questions between Germany and Great Britain. All of which leaves us precisely where we were before, until the next outbreak of Anglophobia occurs in the German Press. It was in regard to disarmament that the speech was of European importance. The Peace Conference which, by the way, is expected to assemble in June, is bound to be practically abortive. The French Press gives a discreet sigh of relief at the removal of France from a delicate situation. Germany having categorically refused to consider the British proposals, France has no option but to follow suit, and her doing so can no longer give the slightest offence to our most aggressively peaceful Government. Prince Buelow neatly summarised the European point of view in regard to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's proposals when he said: "So long as there is no hope of the possibility of practical realisation, I cannot bring myself to expect anything from the discussion of disarmament at the Conference. On the contrary, there is a danger that a contact of antagonistic interests may have effects the reverse of those aimed at."

OXFORD'S POVERTY.

All Oxford men will sympathise with an appeal launched this week by Lord Curzon in his new capacity as Chancellor of the University. He asks for the sum of £350,000 to supply the necessary equipment to make Oxford what she should be—"an Imperial, and even an international centre of learning." Since he considers help from the State impracticable, he appeals to private generosity. A great public meeting in connection with the project is to be held in the theatre of the Civil Service Commission in Burlington Gardens on May 16th. The speakers will include the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Milner and Mr. Asquith. With such an array of prominent men the appeal should be well started. Lord Curzon points out that the income of the University has become completely inadequate to meet the demands of the ever expanding requirements of modern learning. The income sufficient when the University's studies were confined in their relatively minor boundaries, fell short of the expenditure in 1903 by nearly £6,000. Increase of fees and strenuous economy resulted in 1905 in a beggarly balance of £5-17-6. The sources of income are now exhausted and the expenditure is steadily and inevitably growing. If the appeal fails of its object it will be a standing disgrace to the country. There is something peculiarly galling in reading of the poverty of our Universities and contrasting it with the frequent audacious gifts to American seats of learning. Scarcely a week passes without an announcement that this or that "pork-king," steel magnate or Trust President has given some millions of dollars to this or that University. In the last few years Mr. Rockefeller has made donations of certainly not less than £5,000,000 to Chicago University alone. Mr. Carnegie has just endowed his Pittsburg Institute with fabulous sums. Almost innumerable other cases could be quoted and yet when it is a question of a mere quarter of a million for the world's most famous seat of learning, a public meeting must be held and the Press called in to harrow the public feeling by displaying Oxford going cap in hand to English merchant princes. Millionaires are not exactly unknown in this country, but splendid gifts in the cause of education are strangely rare. It is a case in which the American gives a valuable example to our wealthy but apparently less patriotic citizens.

DISAPPOINTMENTS OF THE WEEK.

Hard is the journalist's lot. Nothing ever falls as he hopes and wishes it to do. Good news is either scarce or superabundant. And there is something particularly heartless in the manner in which events invariably falsify his predictions. Take the example of the birth of an heir to Spain. It has been "expected every hour" since the beginning of April. One after the other the papers have had a try at prophesying the date of the happy occurrence, and each has looked foolish in turn. By now the public is tired of hearing of the business, and the belated arrival of the news will be of little moment. It is sufficient, however, to disorganise to a greater or less extent the working of every paper. Extra staffs have to wait on night after night. Messages giving the news have been in type this last six weeks, ready for use at the first moment of a definite announcement. Stacks of bills are stored ready for issue. Pages and pages of advertisements of baby linen are awaiting insertion on the day after. Every detail of the ceremonies of the Spanish Court has been given—and news of the Spanish Queen's doing is meagre. If her Majesty only knew how Fleet Street longs to hear that that "happy event" has taken place!

May-day in France is another case in point. It has come and gone and precisely few people are a penny the worse for it. It might have been, which is evident, so bright in colour. It was another disappointment from the journalist's standpoint. Everyone is wishing that they had the courage to disregard the labour threats entirely, but very few had. Every member of every trade union in France was ordered to take a holiday. About five per cent. did so. Paris was divided into six military sections each strongly garrisoned. The troops, concealed in courtyards and public buildings, had no opportunity of taking even the gentlest exercise. One solitary incident occurred, worthy of the reporter's pencil. A gentleman giving the name of Law and describing himself as an "individualist anarchist"—you observe the satiric touch in the name—was riding on the top of an omnibus in the Place de la Republique. He was, he says, born in Germany of Russian Jewish parents, is domiciled in Paris, and is a naturalised American citizen. With the lightheartedness which distinguishes the true cosmopolitan, he pulled a revolver from his pocket and took five potshots at the troops drawn up in the square. Two men were slightly injured. The "individualist" who needed a pistol to assert his creed, was seized by his indignant fellow-passengers and hustled off the bus into the welcoming arms of the mob below. The police tried to rescue him and there was a cavalry charge. When the scrimmage was over it was a very dilapidated specimen of an "individualist" whom the police seized. He is now in hospital. Seven hundred odd other persons were arrested in different spots, two hundred of them being under sixteen years of age. The seven hundred carried between them 116 revolvers and 210 knives and daggers. As they were fairly representative of an ordinary Paris crowd, the number of weapons is somewhat striking. The fourth victim I referred to besides Law and the two soldiers was an innocent engine driver who was sniped from behind a hedge by some friend of the social revolution—or of his wife's. Both motives are mentioned.

THE BANNING OF THE "MIKADO"

Prince Fushimi of Japan arrives in London two days hence to return the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Garter Mission. Without in any way desiring the cordiality of this welcome to be abated, there is a fairly large section of the public which is inclined to wish that His Imperial Highness' visit was to take place a couple of months later. For, on the ground that it is "offensive to the Japanese Court", the revival of that most delightful of Gilbert and Sullivan operas "The Mikado" has been peremptorily forbidden in London. The Lord Chamberlain has gone further and withdrawn the license sanctioning its performance in any part of the United Kingdom. Savoyard enthusiasts, and their name is still legion, are deeply aggrieved, and the companies on tour in the provinces with the play are badly hit. There is an element of comedy in the prohibition for reasons of State, of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. I believe I am right in saying that the Lord Chamberlain's ban is the result of a jest played by a thoughtless traveller upon the late Sir Arthur Sullivan more than thirty years ago. Sir Arthur, as is well known, was always most anxious to obtain "local colour" which he wove into his music with great ingenuity. The traveller, who had lived for a long while in Japan, gave Sir Arthur a tune which he said was the nearest approach to a Japanese national anthem. Sir Arthur used an adaptation of it in the play to herald the Mikado's entrance. Unfortunately, the tune is anything but classical. It is in fact sung by the Geishas as an accompaniment to a dance combined with a game of forfeits of an anything but edifying character. The performance is frequently given now for the entertainment of European visitors in geisha places. To Japanese ears

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, MAY 3.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

The King and Queen returned to Naples from Palermo on Saturday. The King left on Tuesday by train after a farewell interview with King Victor Emmanuel, and reached Paris on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday laid the foundation-stone of the new house of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Westminster. Before his return from Glasgow last week, the Prince laid the memorial stone of the new Rothesay Dock.—On Wednesday the Prince took his eldest son to Osborne, where Prince Edward will begin his naval training to-morrow.

Dr. Nansen lectured before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday on "North Polar Problems."

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided last week at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and preached on Monday on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, which had its annual meeting on Tuesday. The annual meeting of the Church Association was held on Monday, and that of the Liberation Society on Wednesday.—A number of prominent London Churchmen have written to the Prime Minister protesting against the Special Religious Instruction Bill and threatening passive resistance.—Convocation has been sitting this week.

Imperial Conference.—The Conference on April 25 discussed emigration, and unanimously approved the Australian resolution that British emigrants should be encouraged to go to British colonies rather than to foreign countries, and that the Imperial Government should co-operate with any colonies desiring immigrants in assisting suitable persons to emigrate. Mr. Deakin criticized the Emigrants' Information Office. On the 26th the Conference passed resolutions on the question of judicial appeals. Trade preference was discussed on the 30th. Sir W. Laurier said that Canada was content to adhere to the resolutions of the Conference of 1902. Mr. Deakin moved a resolution in favour of preferential tariffs between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, supplementing the resolution of 1902 by a declaration of the desirability that the preferential treatment accorded by the Colonies to the United Kingdom should also be granted to the other self-governing colonies, and that the the United Kingdom should grant preferential treatment to the Colonies. Mr. Deakin concluded his speech on Wednesday Sir J Ward, Dr. Jameson, and Mr. Moor followed.—The Premiers were entertained last week at the National Liberal Club, when Sir H Campbell-Bannerman spoke. On Monday they took luncheon with the Duke of Connaught, dined with Lord Derby, and attended a reception given by the Tariff Reform League at Stafford-house. On Wednesday most of them attended the London Chamber of Commerce banquet; while General Botha was entertained by representatives of Transvaal interests.

Ireland.—Mr. Birrel, speaking at the Halifax last week, said that the object of his forthcoming Bill was to give Irishmen the control of the administration of their own affairs.—Sir H. Plunkett, Vice-President of the Agricultural Department, will retire at Whitsuntide.

Mr. Santley's Jubilee as a public singer was celebrated by a concert in the Albert-hall on Wednesday. The testimonial fund has reached £2,000.

Naval.—The cruiser "Defence" was launched at Pembroke on Saturday. A destroyer has also been launched.

Oxford University.—Lord Curzon and the Vice-Chancellor ask £250,000 for the most pressing requirements of the University.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on April 25, Lord Lansdowne called attention to the Prime Ministers recent speech on the land question, which Lord Carrington and Lord Ripon defended. On the 29th, a Bill was read a second time to prohibit persons not legally qualified to practise medicine from doing so by means of companies.—Lord Ellenborough brought up the question of the publication of news in war time, and Lord Tweedmouth explained the Government's proposals. On the 30th, Lord Courtney's Bill, to allow municipal boroughs to adopt for their elections a system of proportional representation, was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. Lord Cawdor opened a naval debate on Wednesday.—The House of Commons, after debate on the 25th, passed a naval vote of £2,758,400 for works, buildings, and repairs The London and North-Western Railway Bill was read a second time, by 209 to 62, after Mr. Lloyd-George had announced his intention to introduce a Bill prohibiting statutory corporations from contributing towards the expenses of political contests. On the 26th, the Scottish Local Option Bill was read a second time. It now goes to the Scottish Grand Committee. On the 29th, Mr. Birrell's Halifax speech was criticised, and the Scottish Small Landholders Bill was debated. On the 30th, this Bill was attacked by Mr. Balfour, defended by the Prime Minister, and, after the rejection by 365 to 126 of a hostile amendment, was read a second time and sent to the Scottish Grand Committee. On May 1 the House rejected motions to reduce the tea duty from 5d. to 4d., and to re-impose the additional beer, spirits, and tobacco duties for a year only. Motions were adopted demanding legislation to regulate working hours in shops, and to allow local authorities to lay out rational suburbs to prevent overcrowding. Mr. Burns said he had prepared a town planning Bill.

Sporting.—At Newmarket, on Wednesday, the race for the 2,000 Guineas was won by Slieve Gallion.—The League Championship Football matches have ended with Newcastle United at the head of the list.—In the final heats the Mr. Jay Gould beat Mr. V. H. Pennell, and the winner will play Mr. Eustace Miles for the championship.—At St. Andrews, the silver cross (golf) has been won by Mr. J. Younger, jun.—The Capitals of Ottawa beat the Duke of Argyll's lacrosse team at Lord's on Saturday by ten goals to eight. They have beaten Kent, the champion southern county, by ten to three; Oxford and Cambridge, by seven to three; and the Hulmeians, champions of England, by nine to none.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The 137th anniversary of Captain Cook's landing was celebrated on Saturday.—A return is issued showing the revenue and expenditure of the States for some years before and since federation.

Canada.—The session of Parliament was closed on Saturday. The Speech from the Throne expressed satisfaction with the increase of British immigration.—The western coalminers, rejecting their leaders' advice, have decided to continue the strike.

Transvaal.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent says Mr. Smuts is trying to understand the difficulties of the mining industry, but the home Government are pressing for the immediate repatriation of the Chinese. Mr. Smuts on Wednesday said his Government were determined to repatriate the Chinese at the earliest possible moment.—The Pretoria Court has thrown out the libel action of the Native Labour Association against Mr. J. B. Robinson.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Jamestown Exhibition was opened last week by President Roosevelt, after he had reviewed the warships in Hampton Roads.

The President is strongly supported by public opinion in his controversy with the Labour party.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The Emperor, on leaving Prague, expressed his thanks for the loyalty shown by both Germans and Czechs, and declared that the time had come for them to arrive at an understanding.

Central America.—A treaty of peace has been signed between Salvador and Nicaragua.—An attempt has been made to kill the Guatemalan President.

Egypt.—Lord Cromer paid his farewell visit to the Khedive on Saturday. His Highness received Sir Eldon Gorst that afternoon.—The attitude of the extreme Nationalists is further illustrated this week.

France.—The *Petit Parisien* publishes some interesting German opinions on Franco-German relations.—The Minister of War asserts that anti-militarism has made not the smallest progress in the rank-and-file of the army. For dealing with anti-militarism among certain officers he may have to ask increased powers.—Three Labour leaders have been arrested in Paris, and six State *employes*, conspicuous agitators for trade union rights, have dismissed.

Germany.—In the Reichstag on Tuesday Prince Bulow explained his Government's refusal to take part in any discussion at the Hague on disarmament. As to the unnecessary excitement over the Gaeta meeting, he said it was perfectly natural for King Edward, when in the Mediterranean, to meet the Sovereign of a State with which Great Britain had long had very cordial relations.—Herr von Puttkamer, late Governor of the Cameroons, has been reprimanded and fined £50 by the Imperial Disciplinary Court.—The Austrian Foreign Minister has arrived in Berlin.

Russia.—The Duma on Tuesday adopted the Government Bill providing for military contingent for the current year. The previous day's sitting had ended in uproar, the War Minister having said that the Duma must give the soldiers and that they would be recruited in any case.—The revolutionary propaganda among the troops has assumed serious proportions.—Serious strikes are reported from Poland.

Turkey.—Mr. Abbott, who was kidnapped from Salonika, has been released on payment of a ransom of £15,000 by the British Consul-General.—The protocol with reference to the raising the Turkish Customs duty has been signed. The British Ambassador has warned the Porte that any of its engagements are not kept, the British Government will be free to reconsider its decision.

OBITUARY.—Lord de Ros; Sir P. C. Julyan, Dr. J. E. T. Rae; Viscount Mogo; Sir A. Mantiano.—

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Imperial Court of Appeal Discussion.

AT the conference of Colonial Premiers on April 26, the Earl of Elgin again presided, and in addition to the Colonial Premiers and Ministers there were present the lord Chancellor, the Earl of Crewe, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Francis Hopwood, Sir J. L. Mackay, India Office; Mr. H. Bertram Cox, Legal Assistant Under Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. E. S. Hope, Registrar to the Privy Council; and Mr. A. W. Fitzroy, Clerk to the Privy Council.

The conference discussed the question of judicial appeals, on which resolutions were submitted by the Governments of Australia and Cape Colony. Mr. Deakin, in moving the Australian resolution, observed that the Privy Council was not altogether acceptable in Australia. If one uniform court was not possible, Australia desired an Order in Council giving a colony power to transfer its appeals to the Lords if it wished. Dr. Jameson was attracted by the idea of a uniform Appeal Court, though he did not see any objection to the Privy Council. After further discussion, in which Sir J. Ward and Sir R. Bond took part, the Lord Chancellor set forth reasons why it would not be a real advantage to displace the committee of the Privy Council and substitute the House of Lords. His lordship expressed his general agreement with the terms of the Cape Colony resolution and with suggestions offered by Sir J. Ward.

The conference ultimately accepted, with amendments, the Cape Colony resolution, and also resolution submitted by General Botha, and supported by Cape Colony and Natal, providing that, when a Court of Appeal has been established for any group of colonies geographically connected whether federated or not, to which appeals lie from the decision of the Supreme Courts of such colonies, it shall be competent for the Legislature of each such colony to abolish any existing right of appeal from its Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; that the decisions of such a Court of Appeal shall be final but leave to appeal from such decisions may be granted by the said Court in certain cases prescribed by the statue under which it is established; and that the right of any person to apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal to it from the decision of such Appeal Court shall not be curtailed. The conference adjourned till April 30.

BANQUET AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

A banquet in honour of the Colonial Premiers was given at night in the National Liberal Club, Earl Carrington presiding in the dining-room, and the Earl of Crewe occupying the chair at an overflow gathering. Others present, in addition to the Colonial Premiers, were Sir H. Campbell- Bannerman, Mr. R. B. Haldane, Lord Strathcona, and Mr. Winston Churchill. The Prime Minister who was enthusiastically cheered, proposed the toast "Our Guests." He said, judging from the spirit that had pervaded the proceedings of the conference, from the appreciation which had been created and the feeling of brotherhood that had been elicited between them, there would be a great result, leading to the strengthening of the great commonwealth of States to which we belonged. Their guests had not come there to enforce anything upon us and we had not the slightest idea of enforcing anything upon them. We wished to hear their ideas and they wished to hear ours, believing that by so interchanging views they were making a great advance towards unity and strength.

Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, addressed some grave words of criticism to the Government. "I feel it incumbent on me to speak frankly about the Newfoundland fisheries," he said. "It would be an insult to the intelligence of those present to pretend that the British Government and the Government of Newfoundland see eye to eye in matters which vitally affect the colony. I have a grievance in the attitude that has been taken up with regard to the Newfoundland fisheries; and it is as the representative of one of the oldest and most loyal colonies that I appeal for help to have this wrong redressed."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier paid a tribute to the friends he had made at the National Liberal Club on other visits to London, among whom was Sir William Harcourt. Then he went on to speak of Canada's friendship with the United States. "Every time I come to Europe I am more and more impressed with the existence of a condition of things here which does not exist among the daughter nations of England," he said. "In Europe you are living in an armed camp; under a condition of armed peace almost as intolerable as war itself. Heaven be thanked, we are free from these considerations in our country."

Sir Joseph Ward (New Zealand) declared that he was sorry he could not talk about politics, but he had to suggest to the Premier, he said, the many things they might do of great use to the outlying portions of the empire. "They can by co-operation with India, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand, assist in the development of speedier steamship service between the different parts of the empire. This would bring thousands of people to the mother country where now hundreds come."

General Botha declared that the blood of the brave who found their graves on the veldt was the cement that binds the Transvaal to England.

THE ALDERSHOT REVIEW CANCELLED.

Rain fell steadily from early on Thursday morning till Friday evening at Aldershot, and at the last moment, after considerable hesitation, it was decided that the review on the Long Valley for Saturday, April 27, should be cancelled. It was not, however, till after much consideration on the part of the War Office authorities, the Colonial Office, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, as inspector-general of the forces, that the decision was arrived at. Ample arrangements had been made to give the Colonial Premiers a fair show of the Aldershot Army Corps as it now exists, but no extra troops were ordered into camp to take part in the review, as will be done on May 9, when his Majesty will be present with the Japanese Prince.

WEEK-END ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. Winston Churchill entertained the Colonial Premiers at a private dinner at the Ritz Hotel, London on April 27. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Joseph Ward, Sir William Lyne, Sir Robert Bond, Mr. F. R. Moor and General Botha attended, and among these present to meet them were the Duke of Marlborough, Sir W. Nicholson, Mr. W. Schreiner, Sir R. Solomon, Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., and Lord Hugh Cecil.

Earlier in the day Sir W. Laurier saw Lord Elgin at the Colonial Office, and then, with Lady Laurier and party, went to Lord's to see the Canadian lacrosse team plays. General Botha had a conference with Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Moor and Sir R. Bond also made calls on Downing Street. Mr. and Mrs. Deakin left London to spend the week-end in the Isle of Wight.

MR. DEAKIN'S INTERVIEW REPUDIATED.

The Australian Premier has promptly given a denial to the reported interview with him which appeared in the *Towns*, and which credited him with saying that "he hated the Colonial Office, was dissatisfied with the conference, and wished that the generosity of which England gave proof in connection with the New Hebrides Question had been exercised at less cost to Australia."

Reuter's Agency is asked by Mr. Deakin to circulate the following statement:—

"Mr. Deakin absolutely repudiates the statement that he has granted any interview to a correspondent of the *Tonyo* since he has been in London. On the contrary, when asked to do so, he expressly declined. A correspondent did call upon him recently, but was only seen in respect to a former interview given by Mr. Deakin when passing through France three weeks ago. That interview related solely to the papers published in reference to the New Hebrides Convention, consisted practically of nothing but quotations from them, and contained no comments upon the officials, concerned, except as to their lack of local knowledge. Mr. Deakin point blank refused to add to this or to criticise either the Imperial Conference or the Colonial Office to a French paper."

PREMIERS AT CLARENCE HOUSE.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught invited all the Colonial Premiers and their ladies to lunch at Clarence House, St. James's Palace, on April 29. Considerations of space precluded the inclusion in the party of all the colonial visitors now at the Hotel Cecil, but their royal highnesses asked all the Ministers and their ladies to a subsequent reception. At lunch the party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Mr. and Mrs. Deakin, Sir Joseph and Lady Ward and Miss Ward, Dr. Jameson, Sir Robert Bond, General Botha, Miss Botha, and Miss Helen Botha, the Duchess of Westminster, Lord Roberts, Lord and Lady Edward Cecil, Lady Maud Warrender, Major-Gen. Sir F. Stopford, Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent, General Sir John French, Major-General Sir John Maxwell, Miss Pelly and Major Murray. A considerable number of guests attended the reception, including the Prime Minister.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DEPUTATION TO GENERAL BOTHA.

A deputation of the South Africa British Indian Committee waited upon General Botha at the Hotel Cecil on April 29 in order to protest against the existing and threatened disabilities of British Indians in the Transvaal Colony. The deputation was introduced to General Botha by Lord Ampthill, ex-Governor of Madras, among the members of Parliament present being Sir Henry Cotton, Sir John Jardine, Sir William Bull, Sir Charles Schwann, Dr. Rutherford, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. A. H. Scott, Mr. Hart Davies, and Mr. J. M. Robertson, Sir Manchorjee Bhownaggree, Sir Raymond West, Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Mr. J. E. Polak, and Mr. L. W. Ritch, secretary of the committee were also of the party. General Botha was accompanied by Mr. F. W. Beyers, his private secretary and interpreter, and by Mr. Duncan. Colonial Secretary in the late Transvaal Ministry and the Minister responsible for the Ordinance to whose provisions exception was taken.

Before the interview the members of the deputation were furnished the following statement of a proposal made by the chairman at the mass meeting of British Indians held at Johannesburg on March 11 and unanimously adopted:—"The object of the Registration Bill has been described as twofold. The one is to separate rightful Indian residents from unauthorised ones; the other is to facilitate the detection of future unauthorised British Indians by arming the existing community with permits containing a fuller description. All this with the consent of the Indian community can be easily more expeditiously and less expensively accomplished under present legislation. We have always offered to give all the assistance in our power but to-day in your name I am going to make a concrete suggestion which covers the whole of the ground covered by the Bill so far as the two objects above mentioned are concerned. Under Lord Milner's administration such a procedure was adopted and the action of the Community was appreciated both by Lord Milner and Capt. Hamilton-Fowle, the gentleman in immediate charge of the administration of the Peace Preservation Ordinance. I then venture to suggest that:—(a) The Government should appoint a day for inspecting all permits simultaneously; (b) either the permits should be stamped by the Colonial Secretary or the present documents provided they are held by their rightful owners should be exchanged for other documents according to a form that may be mutually agreed upon and that may contain sufficient particulars of identification; (c) at present permits and registration certificates are held—instead only one document should be held by British Indians and the other surrendered; (d) all children over the age of discretion (such age to be determined by the Colonial Secretary) should be armed with permits; (e) no Indians should be able to take out trading licenses without production of permits; (f) children of domiciled Indians in future should only enter the colony on production of permits duly issued to them, provided that such permits be issued on satisfactory evidence being produced as to paternity; (g) no temporary permits to be issued without security being given to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary. In the above sketch, both of the objects referred to by the Colonial Secretary are entirely met."

Lord Ampthill urged the objection of himself and his colleagues, to the imposition of differentiating legislative treatment upon his fellow-subjects of India who were lawfully resident in the Transvaal, and especially to humiliations such as were contemplated by the new Registration Bill, and laid emphasis, upon the compromise recently offered by the British Indians of that colony, its modesty and reasonableness.

Other speakers followed urging a broader consideration of the question of Indian immigration.

General Botha, in reply, expressed his pleasure at the opportunity afforded of listening to the views of the deputation, and repudiated any intention of hurting the feelings of the British Indians of the colony by the new measure, and promised to exert his influence to that end

Though the views expressed by General Botha were not entirely acceptable to his hearers, they were not such as wholly to preclude the possibility of a compromise being eventually reached. Mr. Duncan having explained the provisions of the Ordinance, the meeting concluded with a cordial expression of thanks to General Botha for having received the deputation, and the expression by Lord Ampthill of a hope that a compromise would at length enable the views of both parties to be in a measure met.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Speech by Sir J. Mackay.

Sir James Mackay, speaking at the meeting of the Imperial Conference on May 2, on behalf of India, said that the proposal that Great Britain should adopt a general import tariff with a system of preference had been a subject of serious consideration by the Government of India. The interests of India were indissolubly bound up with the interests of Great Britain and their oversea dominions, and they had therefore booked at the proposal from the wider and imperial as well as from the Indian point of view. It was a matter for deep regret that those responsible for the Government of India should find themselves at variance with the distinguished statesmen representing Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. India under its existing fiscal system enjoys a highly advantageous position and since the adoption of the gold standard its financial system has been still more securely established and is not menaced by the restrictive tariffs of foreign countries. The rapid growth of the external trade of India is shown by the fact that the total value of its seaborne trade has increased sixty-six per cent. in ten years (132,000,000*l.* in 1896-97, and 214,000,000*l.* in 1905-906). Taking merchandise only, imports increased forty-seven per cent. and exports sixty per cent. Some of the best customers of India are the protected countries of Europe. Without the markets of those countries it is doubtful whether India could dispose of the particular commodities she is able to produce. The interests of India do not therefore call for any change. The purchasing power of India in the British market is largely dependent on her trade with foreign countries. This is shown by the export and import figures, which show that the British Empire sells fifty millions worth of goods to India and buys thirty-nine and a half millions sterling, while foreign countries sell to India eighteen millions sterling worth of goods and buy goods of the value of sixty-six millions sterling. The risk of damage to Indian trade from retaliation by foreign countries could not be regarded as imaginary, in spite of the fact that Indian exports are largely raw materials. There were serious practical difficulties in the way of rendering effective a discriminating export duty if that were resorted to. Nor was it clear that India enjoyed an effective monopoly in any large number of articles essential to foreign industries. A substantial increase in price caused by an export duty might injuriously affect the situation. If India kept outside preferential arrangements foreign countries might agree to treat her separately, but, on the other hand, foreign countries might retaliate on Indian articles with the object of attacking Great Britain by injuring Indian trade. The essential feature of any preferential scheme would be that it should combine the whole of the empire. He referred to the two incidents alluded to by Mr. Deakin that with France in regard to Indian coffee and that with Russia in regard to Indian tea, the suggestion of the adoption of retaliatory measures had not been followed by his Majesty's Government. In the first case, the difference had been adjusted; in the second the effect of the surtax had proved to be of no account the Indian export having increased from 1,500,000*l.* in 1901-1902 to 10,000,000*l.* in 1905-1906. An analysis of the export trade of India shows that India has nothing to gain by the adoption by the empire of a system of tariffs discriminating against the manufactured products and foodstuffs of foreign countries. Whatever benefit might accrue to India and Ceylon from a reduction of duty in their favour would be obtained to a similar extent by a reduction which would be made in accordance with the existing policy of the United Kingdom to remit taxation when not required for revenue purposes. What advantages had India to give under preference? She had more to give than to receive. A third of the goods which the United Kingdom sends to India are exposed to foreign competition. The risks and sacrifices involved were too great for India to accept. If a preferential tariff scheme were adopted, Indian manufacturers would press for the protection of their own manufactures. The objections of the Indian Government were based on broad principles, and not conceived in a selfish spirit. The United States, Germany, and France all ought to have a grievance against India, because they take from her much more than they sell to her. We hear nothing of any grievances. The prosperity of a country's trade does not depend on her selling as much to any particular country as she buys from it; the balance is adjusted in the general trade of the world, and as London is the great clearing-house of the world for money and credit, so India is for commodities. Anything which interfered with the unrestricted flow of trade would do harm to India. India is a heritage of the whole empire, not only of Great Britain, and any preference now granted to the United Kingdom by the self-governing colonies should also be granted to India.

LETTER FROM S. M. MITRA.

The following letter was published in the *Times* of April 29:—

Sir,—I was amused to read some statements in Sir Roper Lethbridge's two letters published in the *Times* of March 29 and April 13, re my recent lecture on "India and the New Fiscal Scheme." In the first place, he says that I have "thrown over Lord Curzon and the policy of 'retaliation' so earnestly insisted on in the well-known despatch of the Government of India." The facts are that Lord Curzon in his despatch (Blue Book [Cd. 1931]), instead of insisting on "retaliation" as stated by Sir Roper Lethbridge, wrote in paragraph 17 as follows:—

Our conclusion . . . firstly, that without any such system, India already enjoys a large, probably and exceptionally large measure of the advantages of the free exchange of imports and exports. Secondly, that if the matter is regarded exclusively from an economic standpoint, India has something, but not, perhaps, very much, to offer to the empire; that she has very little to gain in return; and that she has a great deal to lose or to risk. Thirdly, that in a financial aspect, the danger to India of reprisals by foreign nations, even if eventually unsuccessful, is so serious and their results would be so disastrous, that we should not be justified in embarking on any new policy of the kind unless assured of benefits greater and more certain than any which have, so far, presented themselves to our mind."

Next, Sir Roper Lethbridge refers to the possible "attitude (on the part of India's representative) of hostility to the Colonial Premiers." He need not alarm himself. It is not a question of hostility to the Colonies; it is a question of facts; on which side is the truth? All that is required is that the facts and figures of India's export trade should be fully and completely brought out without fear or favour. Such an inquiry implies no hostility. The object of my lecture was to bring forward facts showing the preponderating economic claims of India on the United Kingdom. This very fact has been well put by Sir James Buckingham in his memorandum to Mr. Morley, which was published just above Sir Roper Lethbridge's letter in the *Times* of March 29. That memorandum furnishes a conclusive reply to Sir Roper Lethbridge's theories, as it contains figures showing that India's purchasing power increases more rapidly than that of any of the colonies. This is precisely what I discussed at the meeting of the East India Association. Sir Roper Lethbridge will, I think, find Sir James Buckingham's statistics rather "a hard nut to crack." Imperial commercial unity however desirable, has not hitherto been shown to be quite feasible.

The views of the noisy Swadeshi (boycott) agitators, unsupported by statistics, afford no real contribution to a serious consideration of this important question. Such of your readers as trembled at the solemn announcement, made by Sir Roper Lethbridge, of the so-called unanimous verdict of "the whole of native India," perhaps may feel slightly reassured to know that Indian princes—a microcosm of the safest elements in India—who have certainly more at stake than all the vociferous boycott agitators put together, have not so far (as Sir Roper Lethbridge himself must know) raised a hue and cry for protection of their vast territories from the present British fiscal policy in India. The noisy busybodies in India are no doubt of priceless value to party leaders in England to serve as the representatives of the "people of India." But Mr. Morley will know what value to attach to sweeping statements made in the name of "the people of India" whether by the Radical Sir Henry Cotton or the Conservative Sir Roper Lethbridge. Sir James Mackay, the selected representative for India, may surely be relied upon for keeping a watch upon the true commercial interests of India and thus saving the empire from another catastrophe like the Sugar Convention, which caused Russia to retaliate on Indian tea, as so well pointed out by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons on March 22 and April 10, 1906.

Unlike Sir Roper Lethbridge, I do not belong to the Tariff Reform League. I have no party to serve. My one object is to secure the fullest consideration for the interests of my native land, India, and her trade. Unless and until Sir Roper Lethbridge can explain away the fact of Russia's retaliation and the Sugar Convention figures quoted by Sir James Buckingham thoughtful people may be pardoned if they hesitate to accept the theories of the chairman of the Devonshire Tariff Reform League as solving the Fiscal Question accurately and completely.

In Conclusion, I beg of your readers not to judge my humble views on the Fiscal Question by cuttings from the daily Press. They will find my lecture published in the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

"THE BANGED DOOR."

Cabinet's Folly.

MR. BALFOUR'S ATTACK.

"FROM the lower standard of our commercial needs the Government's attitude is one of pure folly.

We cannot for ever keep a suitor at our door.

A policy of Preference will ultimately be adopted by this Country.

It is folly to bang the door in the face of the Colonies, who come agreed on a certain Policy."

Mr. Balfour had a stirring reception as he drove home the above words at the Primrose League demonstration in the Albert Hall to-day. Imperial tone was given to the gathering by the singing of the National anthem by Miss Edith Miller, the Canadian contralto. Mr. Balfour's speech was mainly devoted to Imperial Preference.

There was, he said, no portion of the sphere of baleful activity in which the Government were engaged that did not offer the most delightful food for the critic.

They proposed to diminish overcrowding in Glasgow by introducing into Scotland a kind of land tenure, that had proved more absurdly disastrous and was more costly and more contrary to the universal custom of civilised mankind than any other system ever tried.

He believed it was possible now to present the case of Fiscal Reform in a form which would make the differences among Unionists even less than they were, and reduce them to the vanishing point.

After Mr. Asquith's Budget, who could say that the fiscal system of this country was one to be content with?

ENORMOUS DUTIES.

After the Colonial Prime Ministers' declaration, repeated and repeated and repeated, who could say that the feelings of the Colonies were a mere transitory emotion?

Our permanent system of fiscal policy in England was to impose enormous duties, from the ad valorem point of view, of preposterous magnitude, on some of the cheaper articles consumed by every class of the community, and also a permanent imposition of a one shilling Income-tax.

There was no chance, that he could see, of any diminution, either in the heavy taxation of certain imported necessaries or luxuries, or in the immense burden thrown upon, industries as well as upon individuals, by maintaining the Income-tax at one shilling.

There was one remedy. That was to draw the revenue necessary to carry on the work of national defence and the work of social reform from duties, small in amount, on articles of large consumption, which because they were of large consumption, would yield a large revenue, and because, the duty was small, would yield that revenue without a serious dislocation of trade or a serious burden thrown on the consumer.

That policy was dictated by sound sense, even if we had no colonies.

What was there in that to which any Free Trader could object?

The Colonies request for Imperial Preference was not advanced by people who regarded it with platonic approval as an abstract doctrine.

CANADA'S POSITION.

Was Canada not forced by the very circumstances in which we had placed her to accept the offers of other countries like Germany or Italy and make with them these arrangements which we refused; and by making them and in making them largely and perhaps permanently to diminish the advantages which we might get but which we refused to get from a preferential arrangement?

We could not expect a suitor to offer us substantial advantages while we returned him nothing better than polite thanks.

While he doubted not for one moment that the policy of Perference would be the policy ultimately adopted by this country—(loud cheers)—he could not but doubt that when that policy was finally adopted, it would be adopted on terms less advantageous than might easily have been obtained at present had the present Government, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the present majority in the House of Commons known in what their salvation truly consisted.

Was the reception given by the Government to the proposals of the Prime Ministers of our self-governing Colonies one in which the people of this country could permanently acquiesce? (Loud cries of "No.")

We must translate the sentiment of Empire into action. The whole attitude of the Government seemed one to drain the Empire of its vital forces and its strength.

OCEAN ON FIRE.

Five Lives Lost In Burning Oil Steamer.

A thrilling story was told at Plymouth to-day on the arrival of forty-eight of the crew of the Shell Oil company's steamer "Silver Lip," which took fire in the Bay of Biscay when homeward bound from Singapore, laden with 9,000 tons of benzine, the largest shipment of that oil ever carried on one steamer in bulk.

With her cargo, the "Silver Lip" was worth a quarter of a million pounds. She carried fifty-three hands, of whom five—the chief-engineer, the boatswain, the carpenter, and two firemen—lost their lives.

Shortly before twoo 'clock on Wednesday afternoon a sudden explosion occurred on the vessel, followed by a rush of flame from a tank situated amidships. Almost instantly, the vessel became a mass of fire, and within five or six minutes after the first discovery flames were rising 70 or 80 feet above the ship, whilst the horizon was obscured by the black smoke which issued in huge volumes from the oil. All the time it was giving off most deadly fumes, which overpowered a number of the crew. Some were discovered by their shipmates, but others, less fortunate, met their death.

From the sides of the great steamer blazing oil poured, and as it came into contact with the sea it scattered along the surface, still burning furiously and emitting volumes of smoke, until the "Silver Lip" appeared to be in the midst of a burning ocean.

When Captain Hochin ordered away the boats, there was a number of the crew unable to reach them, and they thought it expedient to jump into the sea and swim, amid the blazing oil, to their comrades.

The steamer "Westgate" appeared on the scene within the hour and picked up the boats and cared for the injured men.

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

Visit to Portsmouth.

AN IMPOSING NAVAL DISPLAY.

ACCIDENT TO A DESTROYER.

Spithead was a busy scene all the forenoon in expectation of the visit of the Colonial Premiers. Steamers and other pleasure craft have been making runs up and down the lines as far as they could. The officers and those favoured with special permits for the dockyard, which was of course closed to all ordinary visitors, began to put in an appearance on the South Railway Jetty soon after eleven o'clock, and took up their places either on the jetty or the "Dreadnought's" upper deck. The huge vessel has been re-painted, and looks very spick and span, notwithstanding her ugly tripod mast overhead. In the place of what on an ordinary ship would be the rigging are some queer contrivances connected with wireless telegraphy.

The Admiralty party put in an early appearance from the "Enchantress," and Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, with Rear-Admiral Percy Scott, chatted with the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth (Admiral Sir Day H. Bosanquet) and other officers. The party on the "Dreadnought's" upper deck also included Rear-Admiral C. G. Robinson (superintendent of the dockyard), Capt. R. S. H. Bacon, who commands the "Dreadnought," Gen. Sir H. Settle, commanding the Portsmouth defences, Commodore Galloway, Flag Captain Moore, and other officers of the port, besides the members of the Commander-in-Cheif's staff.

The special trains were punctual, for it was just half-past eleven when the first steamed on to the South Railway Jetty and drew up abreast of the "Dreadnought." The large party soon detrained, and some introductions to the Premiers followed. The other train quickly brought up the remaining visitors. Some time was spent on the jetty in examining the strange-looking vessel alongside, so different from all the orthodox ideas of what a ship should be. In parties of twelve or fifteen the visitors were taken over the ship. They went all over her, including the engine-room, to see the turbines. The barbette guns were also inspected, and in every way Capt. Bacon and his officers endeavoured to make the visit an interesting one.

At noon the order was, "All hands on deck" for the destroyer attack. The big ship had her net defences out. Twelve destroyers were to make the attack, namely, the "Gala," "Flirt," "Flying Fish," "Bat," "Wavency," "Cynthia," "Cygnet," "Coquette," "Teviot," "Star," "Brazen," and "Kestrel."

Some half-an-hour previously all traffic in the harbour had been stopped, and picket boats, each flying a red flag, could be seen up and down the harbour, keeping back any too venture some boatmen or steam craft. All eyes were turned towards the harbour mouth, where at a few minutes after noon the black form of a destroyer could be seen between the two forts that guard the entrance to the port. Three others followed the boats, being a length apart. At a speed of 15 knots they rushed up the harbour. The little craft were all cleared for action, and the officers and men could be seen standing at their stations. It was an exciting moment for the party on the "Dreadnought" when, from the leading destroyer, a dull report was followed by a torpedo, its bright steel glittering in the sunlight, springing like a diver from the tube on deck into the sea. Its course could be easily followed in the water to its objective, and in the "Dreadnought's" net the snakelike missile was held fast, its propellers churning up the water.

The other boats following fired torpedoes, and so on with all three divisions, until the "Dreanought's" side fairly bristled with these deadly missiles. Boats filled with men, however, soon had them in tow and out of the way.

An exciting incident occurred at this point. The destroyer "Coquette" was carried against the 12,000-ton coal hulk which was at moorings on the other side of Portsmouth Harbour nearly opposite the "Dreadnought." The destroyer's bows were crushed, but she was not otherwise damaged. No one was hurt. The noise of the inpact was heard distinctly on the "Dreadnought," and all eyes were turned immediately on the destroyer as she endeavoured to clear herself from the great hulk. The "Coquette" was able to steam to the dockyard for repairs

Scarcely had the last destroyers passed the "Dreadnought," than the submarines could be seen. Six were in cruising trim, which means that only their conning towers were above water. Nothing else could be seen. The six curious-looking towers passed by. Then came what had all the appearance of four poles sticking up out of the water, within a short distance of each other. These, however, were the submerged submarines. Of their hulls nothing whatever was observable. The ten boats, as suggestive of the awful nature of modern warfare, all disappeared in the distance.

Carriages and brakes were now in readiness on the jetty, and leaving the "Dreadnought" the visitors were driven around the dockyard, passing the building slip where the "Bellerophon," one of the "Dreadnought's successors, is making good progress. She is to be launched in July. Some submarines in dry dock were also seen en route.

Leaving the dockyard by the Unicorn Gate, the long line of vehicles passed through part of the town of Portsmouth to Whale Island, the gunnery school at Portsmouth, driving over the bridge to that pretty little spot in Portsmouth Harbour. Luncheon was provided here in the large drill hall.

By special request there were no speeches. Later in the afternoon there was a sham fight, and the visitors afterwards embarked on special service vessels, and went out to see the fleet at Spithead, the submarines diving and carrying out various evolutions as they passed down the harbour.

THE FLEET FOR INSPECTION.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

Portmouth, Friday, 9 a. m.

It is impossible not to notice that the authorities are attaching considerable importance to the visit of the Colonial statesmen, for not only have the various items on the programme been carefully rehearsed two or three times over, but in various other ways care has been taken to ensure that all the arrangements shall pass off satisfactory. Obviously the object of all this is to impress the Premiers with the resources of the Mother Country, as a great naval Power, and to enable them, by means of this flying visit to the first naval port, to form some idea as to what is meant by naval warfare.

All told, there are about 30 large ships and an equal number of destroyers in the roadstead. The battleships form the centre line, with the cruiser division on either side; while inshore are the lines of destroyers and scouts and torpedo gunboats. It is, in short, the complete Home Fleet, with the exception of the "Dreadnought," which is lying alongside the South Railway Jetty in Portsmouth harbour, the battleship "Prince George," and one or two other large ships which have been left inside in order that the visitors may be able to have a closer look at them on their way this afternoon. The great object-lesson which this huge gathering of warships teaches, however, is that it has not been got together especially to make a show. It is the permanent fleet of up-to-date battleships, cruisers and destroyers which has been formed for the sole purpose of protecting our own shores. It has been assembled in the historic roastead of Spithead preparatory to making its first cruise under Vice-Admiral F. C. B. Bridgeman, its Commander-in-Chief. The visit of the Premiers is but the accident of their being in England at the time that this gathering took place. In no way have the powerful Channel or Atlantic Fleets been depleted or interfered with. Not a ship nor yet a man has been withdrawn from either. That, at all events, should

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

England and Russia.

In Persia, Germany only claimed a fair field (*Bewegungfreiheit*) in the commercial sense, without any political *arriere pensee*. Relying upon assurances which had been spontaneously given from both the quarters concerned, Germany awaited without anxiety the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian negotiations regarding Persia. In the same spirit they awaited whatever had been or might be arranged between England and Russia as Asiatic Continental Powers with regard to internal Asiatic questions, whether these questions concerned Tibet or Afghanistan. Prince Bulow proceeded: "I foresee that I shall be again charged with taking the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* too lightly. I take it for what it is—an attempt to settle old disputes in a sphere which is rather remote from ours. I also take it as confirming an opinion which is abroad—the opinion that we cannot regard the opposition between the whale and the elephant as an unalterable factor in our political calculations. There exists, in fact, no opposition between the two Powers which could be turned to account by Germany as her own opportunity and as a source of embarrassment for others. This can be frankly stated without running the risk of being too casual, but also without being pessimistic."

The Chancellor said he was quite aware of the difficulties and dangers by which Germany was surrounded. These difficulties had always existed, and the geographical position of Germany was itself sufficient to account for them. But calmness and self-confidence were above all necessary in order to maintain that respect and that trust which the strength and the pacific spirit of Germany inspired. He concluded, "Let us cultivate our friendships and alliances, and let us not feel anxious when ententes are concluded about matters which do not immediately concern us. We cannot live upon the enmities of other nations among themselves. Let us grant others that room for freedom of movement which we claim for ourselves, and let us, above all, realise that we shall the sooner and the more surely overcome our difficulties the more we pursue a calm, steady, matter-of-fact foreign policy, and the more we exhibit our determination to preserve, and, if necessary, unanimously to defend, our peace and our position in the world by concentrating all our home strength." (Loud cheers.)

The speech, says the *Times* correspondent, has generally met with a favourable reception in Germany, and is regarded as calculated to allay the "nervousness" which had recently been prevalent in various quarters. The *Vossische Zeitung* says:—

"There was no unnecessary renunciation in the speech, although some may have thought of the old saying that wisdom finds a diplomatist approve what he is unable to alter. But although her Chancellor enjoys superfluous success Germany is more in need of the practice of self-discipline and optimism . . . . . Inability to indulge in cultured and optimistic . . . . . The earlier portion of his more general remarks warrants the conviction that Prince Bulow does not regard the international situation as strained, or at least regards it as not nearly so strained as it was at the time of the Moroccan Question and of the Algeciras Conference."

The Bismarckian Hamburger Nachrichten is, as might be expected, not completely satisfied with the Chancellor's speech. No one will forget M. Delcasse's revelations, it remarks, and it continues: "The Chancellor's statement of a Russo-English *rapprochement* is still more controvertible. We persist in the view that every diminution of points of friction between the two countries is detrimental to Germany. It is true that antagonism between two other Powers cannot permanently be upheld for Germany's benefit, but an adroit German policy can contribute much towards preserving it."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND GERMANY.

Berlin, May 1.—The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron von Aehrenthal, arrived in Berlin from Vienna this morning and was received at noon at the royal Castle by the Emperor William, who had returned from Strassburg a few hours earlier. Baron von Aehrenthal lunched with the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Tschirschky.

The *North-German Gazette* this evening gives prominence to a number of extracts from Vienna journals which discuss the significance of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's visit to Berlin at this juncture. A letter from Vienna in the *Vossische Zeitung* this morning is designed to show that Austrian policy has consistently been at pains to support Germany and that Baron von Aehrenthal is worthily upholding the traditions of his predecessors. The assurance is offered that the present visit to Berlin will not result in a menacing or defiant attitude calculated to create uneasiness on the other side of the Rhine. On the contrary, it is added, Austria is prepared to welcome with satisfaction the dawn of a better understanding between Germany and France although she is not called upon to act as mediator between the two Powers there are indications in Vienna of a willingness to undertake anything in this sense for which opportunity may offer.

Buda-Pesth May 1.—Discussing Baron von Aehrenthal's visit to Berlin the *Pester Lloyd* says that the Foreign Minister is proceeding to the German capital to present himself to the Emperor William and to have an exchange of views with Prince Bulow and that in the course of the summer he will pay a visit to Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, for the same purpose. The Journal remarks that the fantastic shapes which of late have appeared on the political horizon have, it is true, rapidly disappeared, but they show the direction in which sooner or later an attempt may be made to give them concrete form. The "Pester Lloyd" considers that the best protection against the dangers which may arise therefrom is the alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany and that every disturber of the peace must reckon with that alliance. Furthermore Austria-Hungary can make use of her friendly relations with other Powers which do not belong to the Triple Alliance in order to dispel ill-feeling and bridge over difference. In this way Austria-Hungary's solid agreement with Russia and her outstanding friendly relations with France and Great Britain may, the journal concludes, be turned to good account.

RUSSIA.

On April 26 the *Times* correspondent reported from St. Petersburg a distinctly more favourable outlook. "But perhaps the most hopeful sign is afforded by the strong personal interest displayed by the Czar in the Duma, unmistakable evidence of which was given during M. Golovin's audience. The foreigners set on foot by the reactionaries against M. Stolypin and the Duma have hitherto failed." He added: "The revolutionary propaganda among the troops has recently assumed serious proportions. Large numbers of arrests have been made in St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and many officers have been compelled to resign because of their inability to cope with the evil. I hear that considerable anxiety prevails at headquarters regarding the garrison of Cronstadt."

VENGEANCE TAKEN ON A CRUEL RUSSIAN GOVERNOR.

Odessa, Friday.—When M. Schahovsk, in October last, was made Governor of the Odessa Prison, he at once instituted a *regime* of extraordinary and unnecessary severity, more especially in the treatment of political prisoners, the great majority of whom have not yet been put on trial. They were herded together with the worst class of criminals, and this, too, under the most shocking insanitary conditions.

For months past the prison has been in a state of incipient mutiny. Furniture, windows, and doors have been frequently smashed. Such disturbances have been suppressed with an iron hand, and it was always the political prisoners, innocent or guilty, who were the more severely punished by flogging and solitary confinement on starvation rations. As a last protest the politicals, a few weeks back, went on "hunger strike"; but this only led to still more brutal treatment.

At last the day of retribution came. It was the Governor's duty to proceed every morning from the prison, situated a mile outside the city, to present his report to the police-master at headquarters. He used a light victoria, drawn by a fast trotter, and, since the recent murder of a chief inspector of police on the same road, he always made the journey at the swiftest possible pace.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, his carriage had reached the city outskirts, when four men, armed with Browning revolvers and bombs, sprang from an ambush. The first shot brought the fast trotter to its knees, and the men advanced quickly, firing at the governor. Struck three times in the arm and right side, he sprang from the carriage and endeavoured to flee, crying, "Save me, for God's sake!" The onlookers, however, merely withdrew out of range of the revolver shots. It is none of their business to save a police official. The murderers sprang after the governor and killed him with seven further shots.

At this moment gendarmes and mounted police came hurrying up, and the assassins fled, firing upon their pursuers. One of them was struck in the back by a revolver shot. He turned at bay, and emptied his revolver wounding two of the police. When his pursuer came within a dozen yards he flung the bomb he was carrying in his left hand but on the soft earth it failed to explode. He then drew another revolver from his pocket and shot himself through the temple, killing himself just as the hands of his pursuers were upon him.

One of his comrades was captured badly wounded, the other two made their escape. They might have been seized by the onlookers, but the people never lend a hand in such cases.

The prisoner taken cheerfully thanked Heaven they had removed the governor, and added that he and his companions had simply performed an act of justice to their tortured compatriots in the "prison hell" of Odessa.

By some inexplicable means the murder of the governor became known throughout the prison in the afternoon, and the whole building resounded with cries and yells of frenzied satisfaction, and there was another wholesale smashing of windows and furniture.

DUMA AND RECRUITS BILL.

St. Petersburg, April 30 (Reuter).—After great excitement in the House and the lobby, the Duma has adopted, by 193 votes to 129, the Government Bill proposing a military contingent for the current year of 459,000 recruits.

It was fully understood that the rejection of the Bill meant the dissolution of the Duma, and the Bill would have been rejected, owing to a dragooning speech of the Minister of War, had it not been for the oil thrown on the troubled waters by the politic Cadets.

The Minister said:—"You must give us the soldiers!"—a remark received with great uproar, and shouts of "This is no barracks! Do not speak to us like soldiers!"

According to the *Tribuna's* correspondent an untoward incident occurred in the Duma about six o'clock on Monday evening.

A Social Deputy from the Caucasus, M. Zurabiantz, in the course of a violent speech, declared that the army was fit only for use against the enemy within the gates, and that "it will be beaten in the East and in the West, and will fire only on you." The Right shouted furiously at these words. M. Purishkevitch attempted to drag the speaker from the tribune, and the Minister left the hall and sent word to M. Golovin that he must suspend the Deputy from the sitting. This order was also confirmed by telephone from Tsarskoe Selo. Thereupon M. Golovin, greatly agitated, announced a ten-minutes interval for consultation. The Extreme Right, the Octobrists, and the Constitutional Democrats were for the exclusion of the Deputy, but the Labour Group and Socialists were opposed. The Poles decided to refrain from voting. Perhaps fearing that a majority for exclusion would not be secured, M. Golovin, when the Duma reassembled, did not put the motion demanded by the Ministers, but confined himself to addressing a reprimand to the offending Deputy, and then declared the debate adjourned till this morning. Grave fears were entertained that enemies of the Duma would see in this unmistakable insult of the army the long desired pretext for dissolution.

On the 30th the Duma adjourned for the Russian Easter holidays.

A Bill granting 6,00,000 roubles (600,000l.) for famine relief, the bulk of which goes to the Zemstvo organization, and a Bill abolishing field Courts-martial were rushed through within an hour before the close of the sitting, when the House was counted out, the majority of the Deputies hurrying to catch their trains. The Socialists and the Right are going to devote the Easter recess to a propaganda in the provinces. The House will reassemble on May 13.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has purchased the Villa Achilleion in the island of Corfu, from Princess Leopold of Bavaria, to whose possession it has been since the death of the Empress of Austria. It is believed that his Majesty's object in acquiring the villa is to have a residence in a mild climate for the members of the Imperial family.

According to telegrams from Strassburg, the Statthalter has informed the Chief Consistory of the Church of the Augsburg Confession that the Emperor William personally struck out the name of Professor Curtius, the editor of the Hohenlohe Memoirs from the list of guests selected to meet him on the occasion of his visit to Strassburg.

FRANCE.

Extensive precautionary measures were taken by M Lepine to preserve order in Paris on May 1. Twelve thousand soldiers were stationed at various points, as were also 2,000 municipal guards, 5,000 police, and 1,000 detectives. The disposition of these forces was practically the same as on May Day last year. The soldiers were kept out of sight as much as possible, and were quartered in private houses and courtyards, in order that Paris might not have the appearance of being in a state of siege.

During the May Day demonstrations in Paris a man fired a revolver at the soldiers from the top of an omnibus. A terrible scene followed, the miscreant being nearly torn to pieces by the crowd. He was rescued by the police with great difficulty, and hundreds of arrests were made.

Three Labour leaders were arrested in Paris on April 29, and the dismissal from their posts of six State employes, who have been conspicuous among the agitations for trade union rights was announced at the Ministerial Council.

General Picquart, Minister of War, in an interview with the editor of the *Matin*, has asserted that anti-militarism has made not the smallest progress in the navy and file of the army, who are thoroughly democratic. There had been some manifestations of anti-militarism among officers, for dealing with whom he might have to ask for an increase of his powers.

MOROCCO.

The Tangier correspondent of the *Times* says that there is every sign that the Sultan is awakening from the state of lethargy in which he has passed the last two or three years. He is inquiring into the corruption of his Viziers.

The Maghzen has informed the Powers that all telegraphic systems, both with and without wires are the monopoly of the Government, and that it is considering whether it will work them itself or grant the monopoly to a syndicate by adjudication.

Mahomed el Torres, the Sultan's representative for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, sent a circular to the representatives of the Powers on April 29, announcing that the Maghzen had granted permission for the carrying on of coastwise trade, to start from that date,

"POOLED" BRIBES.

"...ing" of Guardians at West Ham.

A further disclosure with regard to the alleged fraudulent conspiracy of the six guardians and four ex-officials of the West Ham Union was made to-day at the resumed trial at the New Bailey by the witness Bond, who has already stated that he engaged to pay to certain guardians and officials sums amounting to £200 a year, in consideration of his getting the coal contract.

In reply to a question by Mr. Budkin, for the prosecution, Bond said that Mr. W. Hill, one of the defendant guardians, introduced him to the engineer of the East Ham Council with the object of getting the coal contract there also, but he was not successful. When a complaint was made of the smoke caused by the coal used at the union, the witness arranged to supply Welsh coal but one-third of it was English, though charged as Welsh, and as it was eight shillings a ton cheaper he shared the profits with Baird and Lewis Hill. It was also arranged that when the coal was delivered the English coal should be at the bottom to prevent detection.

ASKED FOR MORE MONEY.

When the witness tendered for 1905, Lewis Hill said Hodgkin, the master of the Workhouse, would have to come into the arrangement, and Bond agreed to give him £100 a year. Then the guardians began to ask for more money, on the ground that other contractors were offering more, and finally he agreed to pay £150 a year.

Later Crump told him that he would probably be invited to a meeting of contractors, and that all the money which they agreed to pay would be "pooled" and equally divided among the eight guardians to be represented. Lewis Hill, said the witness, arranged to open and "fake" the tenders, and when the witness demurred as it was "too risky," Lewis Hill, he alleged, replied, "Oh, no, we always do it."

Last year, when the Local Government audit was taking place, on the suggestion of Lewis Hill, Bond took the whole of the books to his house, and with his son and Lewis Hill altered them to make them agree. All books relating to his transactions with the guardians he burned in May, 1906.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

PREMIERS AND COMMERCE.

Trade Slipping Away.

The Colonial Office, as promised, published the continuation of the precis of the previous day's proceedings of the Imperial Conference. In this belated summary we are told that Sir William Lyne said that he felt strongly that as time went on there must be closer unity of commerce. They, the guardians of the Empire's outposts, had to warn his Majesty's Government that trade was slipping away.

When he came away nearly half the slipping in Sydney Harbour was foreign. Australia was able to supply Great Britain with raw materials and wanted to increase her trade with the Mother Country. They resented the idea that as the kith and kin of the Mother Country they should be treated on the same footing as the foreigner.

It was a strange peculiarity of the British Empire that it frequently exhibited lack of foresight, trusting to blunder through somehow. In war it was possible that a reserve power might be brought into play to restore the fortune of the day; in commerce it was hardly to be expected that the disasters of to-day could be so easily repaired.

Dr. Smartt said that the old attachment to the Mother Country in the Colonies was diminishing and fresh ties were needed to bind the Empire together.

The Conference then adjourned.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PLAGUE.

In the House of Commons on Monday April 29, Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India. What action has been taken by the Government in regard to a deputation of the Royal College of Physicians, in May 1905, to the Secretary of State for India, pointing out the danger of the plague and recommending certain measures to be taken; and will he lay upon the table the memorandum of the College of Physicians.

Mr. Morley: Some delay, which I regret, has occurred in this matter. The memorandum reached India at a time when the Government of India had called for and were awaiting reports by the local governments on the subject of plague remedies, based on the personal experience of their officers. These reports, which were very voluminous, were dealt with in a published resolution by the Government of India of Jan. 17, 1906, laying down in detail a complete policy for dealing with plague. This policy in its preventive features is in practical accordance with the memorandum of the Royal College of Physicians. The Government of India have since considered, in communication with the local governments, the recommendations of the memorandum for a special medical organisation for dealing with plague. Their scheme has not yet been definitely formulated, but I understand that the sanitary service will be strengthened by employing a large number of qualified natives of India. I shall be happy to lay the memorandum upon the table if my honourable friend will move for it.

SHORTAGE OF RAILWAY STOCK.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the allegation that the shortage of rolling stock on the Indian railways is due to the failure of the Government of India to sanction at a sufficiently early date proposals made by the railway companies and by the railway administration that more capital should be expended on rolling stock; whether there is any ground for this allegation; and, in any case, whether he will consider the desirability of completely separating the finances of Indian railways from the general finances of the Government of India, either by creating a railway trust or by extending the system of leased lines while enlarging the financial independence of the lessee companies.

Mr. Morley: As I think my honourable friend is aware I have recently appointed a committee to report on the whole question under which funds are supplied to Indian railways. The allegation referred to by my honourable friend, as well as the suggestion contained in the last portion of his question, will no doubt be examined by this committee.

THE CALCUTTA MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Mr. Fell asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the sum of 300,000l. was subscribed more than five years ago for the construction of the monument to her late Majesty to be known as the Calcutta Memorial; whether such monument is under construction; and on what date it is expected to be completed.

Mr. Morley: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The monument is under construction. It is not known when it is likely to be completed.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Tuesday, April 30, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is in a position to state when the discussion on the Indian Budget will be taken.

Mr. Hobhouse said the Secretary of State for India hoped to introduce the Indian Budget within a week or ten days after the Whitsuntide recess.

EXPENDITURE ON MILITARY SERVICE AND STRATEGIC RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can inform the House what was the number of regular troops, British and native, serving in India with the Colours in 1900, 1901, and 1902, and what is the number so serving at the date of the last return; whether he can also state the expenditure of India on military services and strategic railways in 1900, 1901, and 1902, and that actually incurred in 1906-1907, and the relation of numbers to cost as shown by dividing the figure of charge by those of numbers in each case.

Mr. Morley: The number of regular troops, including officers, British and native, serving in India with the Colours in the years stated was as follows:—April 1, 1900, 186,352; April 1, 1901, 190,140; April 1, 1902, 195,290; and on December 1, 1906, it was 226,177. [Note.—During the years 1900, 1901, and 1902 from 20,000 to 27,000 troops were serving in South Africa, China, and the Colonies.]

The net expenditure of India on effective military service was:—1900-1901, 11,347,997l.; 1901-1902, 11,905,994l.; 1902-1903, 13,338,636l. The actual expenditure for 1906-1907 is not yet known; the latest estimated expenditure for that year was 15,733,900l. On the basis of these figures the relation of numbers to cost, determined in the manner suggested by the honourable member, is as follows:—1900, 60l. 17s. 11d. 1901, 62l. 12s. 4d.; 1902, 68l. 6s.; 1906-1907, 69l. 11s. 3d.

The expenditure on strategic railways in the years mentioned was as follows:—1900-1901, 78,519l.; 1901-1902, 221,102l.; 1902-1903, 220,714l.; 1906-1907, 560,000l. The figures for 1906-1907 are estimates only.

MAGISTERIAL INFLUENCE AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Mr. F. F. Lyall, the district magistrate at Bhagalpore, has been using his influence to prevent the local gentry from taking part in political movements; whether, when the matter was brought to the attention of the Government, the facts were not disputed, but the action of the magistrate was excused on the ground that he ought to take every opportunity of talking freely and confidentially with Indian gentlemen about many things; and whether, in view of such action and such excuse, steps will be taken to prevent their recurrence in future.

Mr. Morley: No official papers have reached us, but as I understand the newspaper reports, I hardly see why if Indian gentlemen like to talk freely and confidentially with a district magistrate we should interfere. Of course, if any specific evidence of the improper use of his influence by the magistrate is brought to my notice, I will make inquiry.

OPIUM SHOPS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India. Whether he will give the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium in India during the years 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, and 1906-1907 respectively.

Mr. Morley: The number of shops were 9,001 in 1903-1904, 9,024 in 1904-1905, 8,960 in 1905-1906; the figures for 1906-1907 are not yet available.

EXCISE AND CUSTOMS REVENUE ON LIQUORS AND DRUGS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what was the net Excise and Customs revenues on liquors and drugs consumed in India during the years 1903-1904, 1904-1905, and 1905-1906 respectively; and what is the estimated revenue from these sources during the current year.

Mr. Morley: The figures approximately are:—1903-1904, £5,476,000; 1904-1905, £5,861,000; 1905-1906, £6,281,000; 1907-1908, £6,510,000.

THE TEA DUTY.

On Wednesday, May 1, in the course of the debate on the Budget Resolutions, the resolution reimposing the duty of fivepence per pound on tea was discussed.

Mr. Fletcher moved and Mr. Courthope seconded an amendment in favour of the reduction of the duty by one penny.

Mr. Asquith said he should be very glad if such a reduction could be effected; but were he dealing with the relief of indirect taxation and the question arose as between sugar and tea he should be inclined to give preferential treatment to the former. In his present position, however, he could relieve neither; and under existing circumstances a penny reduction on tea would not appreciably benefit the consumer. (Opposition cries of "Why?") Because the conditions of the trade had very considerably changed during the past year. There had been a large foreign demand, especially in Russia, for Indian tea, with the result that wholesale prices had gone up a penny per pound, and he was advised that in the prevailing state of the trade the benefit of a penny reduction would accrue to the producer and to the middleman rather than to the consumer. He should rejoice to see the tea duty back to the pre-war level, but after most careful consideration found he could advise no abatement at the present moment.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain thought the House might discount a great deal of the Chancellor's theoretical distinctions between tea and sugar. The right hon. gentleman drew too fine a line of distinction between them as luxuries. Personally he thought a reduction of a penny on tea would reach the consumer very appreciably. The burden of the Chancellor's song when he was not defending a tax imposed by himself was that a duty was always borne by the consumer. If a reduction of duty went to the grower or middleman was it not equally certain that under all conditions an increase in duty would have to be borne by the middleman or producer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Asquith: I have always said so.

Mr. Chamberlain: I take note of the admission. I ventured to say the other day that the right hon. gentleman was starting a new tune on the subject of Fiscal Reform, and the admission we have now elicited from him will afford us valuable material and argument in favour of that policy. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: I have said over and over again during the last three years when we say that a duty ultimately falls on the consumer we speak of a tendency, which may be averted, delayed, mitigated, or counteracted by other temporary causes.

Mr. Chamberlain: When hon. gentlemen opposite say in general terms that any tax on an article will raise the price to be borne by the consumer they do not mean that. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, the right hon. gentleman said he regretted that his hon. friend had not moved to reduce the tax by two pence instead of by a penny. He should vote for the amendment as a protest against the narrow limits within which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had confined his attempts to raise revenue, and as an expression of opinion that the time had come when we ought to seek our resources in wider ways and by methods which would inflict less hardships on individuals and on the poor, and which would result in the increased prosperity of the country. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir E. Sassoon pointed out that tea was a partially manufactured article which came almost exclusively from our Colonies, and asserted, therefore that it was iniquitous that we should tax it heavily while permitting foreign manufactures to be imported free of duty. (Opposition cheers.) Whenever a suggestion was made that the basis of taxation should be widened the Government said they had a mandate against it. The Government claimed to have many mandates but he would like to know what was the foundation for the claim. There was an interesting animal which had feet like a bird, claws like an owl, fur like a badger, and a tail like a rat, and which swam like a fish and the Government seemed to be possessed of as many and as varied characteristics. (Laughter and Opposition cheers).

Sir G. Parker supported the amendment because he wished to enter his protest against the present narrow basis of taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared to think that if he took a penny off the tea duty the consumer would benefit not by a reduction in price but by obtaining an article of a better quality. Did any of the right hon. gentleman's supporters believe that was what occurred? If a small tax was put on corn it would not be left by the consumer, but it would give some sort of preference to the Colonies and assist them in the development of their resources.

The Deputy Speaker, interposing, said the hon. gentleman was travelling wide of the questions before the House.

Lord R. Cecil said several hon. gentlemen had spoken about the great advantage of broadening the basis of taxation. He should be very glad if anyone could explain to him the meaning of that phrase. (Laughter) He objected to all taxation. He disliked paying taxes himself, and he had no reason to suppose that in this he was peculiar. (Laughter.) On the amendment of his hon. friend he should support the Government, because the money had to be raised.

Mr. Hicks-Beach supported the amendment, because he believed a reduction of a penny would benefit the consumer.

Mr. F. E. Smith wished to remind the House that in Germany the tea duty was only 1 1/2d. per lb.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 250, to 146, and the resolution was then agreed to.

(In the division the whole of the Nationalists present (about fifty in number) voted in the minority against the Government, as did the bulk of the Labour members. Mr. A. Henderson, however, and a few others of the Labour group went into the same lobby as the Liberals. A handful of Unionists, among whom were Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Lambton, Sir Frederick Banbury, and Mr. Stuart Wortley, voted in the majority; but the remainder of the Opposition supported the amendment.)

THE ZEMINDARS AND THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, when the zemindars of Sind were allowed to send one elected member to the Bombay Council, it was provided that no Government official should be allowed to stand as their candidate; whether he is aware that some officials are candidates this year, and whether he will call the attention of the Bombay Government to this breach of the regulations.

Mr. Morley: The answer to the first part is, so far as I am aware, in the negative. No such provision is contained in the regulations framed under the Indian Councils Act of 1892. This being so, I have no reason to think that any breach of the regulations has been committed in this respect.

EXPRESS SPEED IN PARLIAMENT.

Counts-out As Brake on Legislation.

The legislative machine fairly "bolted" in the House of Commons to-day, with the result that the second readings of no fewer than three Bills were passed at break-neck speed. The Government itself eventually had to apply the brakes by desperate methods.

The subjects dealt with in the Bills were compulsory weighing and measurement, the estates of intestate (Scottish) husbands, and limited partnerships.

During the compulsory weighing debate, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government accepted the principle of the measure, which provides that in iron, steel, cement and lime works the material used shall be weighed or measured in order to provide workmen with and efficient check in the amount of their works. The Government, said the Home Secretary, would set up a committee to make expert inquiries into the iron and steel trades first, in order that the Home Office might obtain more knowledge to guide it in the framing of the rules.

ALARMED AT THE PACE.

When the matter of Limited Partnerships came on, Sir A. Acland Hood got alarmed at the pace that legislation was getting up in so small and unrepresentative a House, and moved the adjournment.

Mr. Samuel, however, in behalf of the Government, declared that the banking and commercial world wanted limitation of liability in partnerships, and that the Board of Trade favoured it.

This let in Mr. George Morgan with his Bill for the payment of jurors' expenses also down for second reading. Even the Government began to get anxious now about the wholesale nature of the enactments passing, for all these measures were calculated to block or clog the greater measures which the Government has in hand. When, therefore, a "count-out" looked probable, the Liberal whips devoted themselves not to getting a quorum, but to resisting it.

It was Mr. F. E. Smith who moved for a "count," for if the jurors' expenses should get disposed of, the next on the list was the Local Veto Bill. This was "talked out" one day towards the end of February, and was considered as dead as Queen Anne. But without the Jurors' Bill in the way, it showed fearsome signs of coming to live in the wild rush of legislation now proceeding. Mr. Smith, however, was successful in stemming the tide.

The sitting was suspended until four o'clock, in order to see if a quorum could be obtained, but the Junior Lord of the Treasury took care that there was not, and the House adjourned at a minute past four.

CHEMISTS' NIGHT CALLS.

The question of chemists' night calls is raised by a well-known West End physician, who writes that late the other night a nurse sent by him for a remedy in a case of great emergency failed to get an answer at five establishments. "I know only too well," he writes, "the horrors of the night-bell, but it does seem to me a little inhuman to make cases of real need suffer through needless requests."

Inquiries by a "Daily Mail," representative in the district referred to by the doctor show that without exception the chemists' shops are locked up at night, the proprietors living in other neighbourhoods.

"Nine out of ten customers after midnight are for absolutely unnecessary things," said one chemist in another district, who has a night-bell. "A man called at 3 a.m. not long ago and rang up my assistant for a teat. When remonstrated with, he said it was a matter of extreme urgency—for the people in the neighbouring flats."

BIG BEN TO REST

Big Ben, the famous clock of Westminster Palace which is as dear to the hearts of the true Cockneys as Bow Bells, has grown eccentric in its old age. Within the last six months of its long life—it was erected in 18 8—it has shown unmistakable signs of sickness and twice during a short period recently it gave up work altogether. It is now to be given a very well-deserved rest and will be handed over to the tender mercies of renovators for about three weeks. Only the hands and face of the clock will escape the attention of the six workmen who will be engaged in cleaning it.

Some slight idea of the immensity of the works of the King of the Clock World may be gathered from the fact that it requires two men to wind it up, the frame is 15ft. the big wheels are 3ft. in diameter, the pendulum is 13ft. long, and the weights weigh 2 1-2 tons the bell on which the hours are struck weighs 13 1-2 tons, and the four quarter hour bells average two tons each.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. A Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE ONE-THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Colt Severely Criticised.

CHANGE OF POLICY WITH POLAR STAR.

All the compensations of Newmarket were reserved for the final day—bright weather, interesting sport, a successful favourite in the One Thousand, and some whimsicalities over Polor Star, which were not perhaps appreciated at their true significance until after. With Elm's easy victory, Mr. Hall Walker is known to dabble in astrology, and his mental gymnastics in connection with Polar Star caused the scoffer to sarcastically ask what was the use of planets that entailed a change of policy day by day. I suspect, however, that it was mere mundane influences which decided Mr. Walker that Polar Star shall, after all, run for the Jubilee.

Originally the idea was to save Lynham from the necessity of wasting by letting Polar Star incur a 5lb penalty in the Chippenham Stakes to-day. Next came rumours that he would not be seen out at Newmarket. These were followed by an authoritative statement by Mr. Walker himself who wished it to be known that he had virtually made up his mind against running the horse at Kempton. But, after sleeping on the matter for another two nights, Mr. Walker changed his mind and without waiting for to-day's race decided that Polar Star should not run in the Chippenham Stakes but in the Jubilee and with 7st 12lb., an impossible weight for Lynham. Higgs was secured to ride him.

This vacillation is all very deplorable. Mere idle rumours, such as are constantly bandied about, one knows how to treat, but an authoritative pronouncement like that given out about Polar Star is a different thing altogether. Not even the right of an owner to do what he likes with his horses can excuse the publication of conflicting statements about them for ante-post betting race. I am personally acquainted with case where a man with a double even at 33 to 1 about Silver Gallion and Polar Star, immediately hedged half of it after reading the inspired announcement about the latter.

Polar Star was in the Birdcage, and Lynham half-dressed to ride him in the Chippenham Stakes, after the decision not to run the crack. Lynham was instructed to give him a gallop on the Heath opposite the stands. He mounted in an overcoat, but the flapping tails of this caused Polar Star to lash out and it was discarded, leaving Lynham in boots and breeches, a silk shirt and a billycock—an extraordinary sight as he cantered over the Heath.

Witch Elm merely vindicated public form in winning the Guineas in a canter. She and Orwell had practically the monopoly of class, and it was known that the latter had been afflicted with dental troubles, besides having gone off in the spring. Frugality was the surprise of the race. he led to Bushes and hunted Witch Elm home and she ought to win something for Lord Falmouth unless the beaten lot are even worse than they were generally pronounced. Mr. Hall Walker who secured the one thousand and Oaks two years ago with Cherry Lass looks like repeating the feat with the daughter of Orme.

Mr. A. Belmont, who is the guiding spirit of the American turf generally, had a horse or two in the Rothschild stable, and it was expected that Norman III. would credit him with the May Plate. Reported better than Quelpart, the colt was extensively backed, though not to the same extent as the Foxhill trained Cinderello, the public joining the stable in a dash to me he had not looked second best to Little Flutter at Newbury, although finishing in front of St. Cyril and Sheelah, and his defeat now confirmed that view at a heavy cost to his backers. Norman III. failed without there being any excuse for him, and in the unshot Little Goose got back some of the money lost over her by Blackwell's stable at Epsom, and again last Tuesday. Having twice failed to stay half a mile, she could hardly be backed to get an extra furlong, but Maher nursed her for one run, and she got home.

An extensive gamble on the Tebworth for the Friday Welter was easily upset by the Lady Villikins, whose victory rounded off a fine week for Beckhampton and the Duke of Devonshire, as stable and owner respectively. One of the most gratifying features of recent racing has been the success of the "all-yellow" jacket.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col G F A Harris, I M S, B
Major W A S Kincaid, R E B
Major F W P Macdonald, B
Capt A E Walter, I M S, B
Capt W E Barron, R E, B
Mr F S Hamilton, B Cov
Mr A L P Tucker, C I E, B Cov
Mr F M Luce, B Cov
Mr G B Mumford, B Cov
Mr W S Coutts, B Cov
Mr J A C Skinner, B Cov
Mr C H Reid, B Cov
Mr L M Stubbs, B Cov
Mr H B Darrah, B Cov
Mr H M Smith, B Cov
Mr F J S Whiting, B
Mr A L H Palmer, B
Mr E W Payne, B
Mr P G Barnard, B
Mr T C Orr, B
Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, B
Mr W A E Luke, B
Mr A C Stewart, B
Mr C E Briscoe, B
Mr F F R Walter, B
Mr V J Prince, B
Mr F L Peters, B
Mr A E C Stuart, M Cov
Mr C Michie Smith, M
Mr G F Handcock, M
Capt W G Liston, I M S, Bo
Mr J H Du Boulay, Bo Cov
Mr L McGuire, Bo
Mr J B S Thubron, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major G McJ C Smith, B, study leave from 9/2/07 to 8/4/07
Major A H Nott B study leave from 5/1/07 to 4/4/07
Mr M H umming, B furl on private affairs computed into leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr J L Ommanney, B 3 mo M C
Mr H E Ommanney, B, 6 mo M C
Major C Donovan, I M S, M, study leave from 3/12/06 to 23/1/07 and from 18/2/07 to 8/4/07
Capt W J Niblock, M study leave from 21/7/05 to 20/10/06 and from 24/1 07 to 14/4/07

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major T W A Fullerton, I M S, B
Capt T O Drake, R E, B
Capt W H Kenrick, I M S B
Mr P N Dutt, B
Mr N M Carnell, B
Mr R A Roberts, B
Mr V M Ferrers, Bo
Lieut-Col G R Crawford, 40 Pathans
Lieut-Col S G Burrard, R E
Lieut-Col J Scott, I M S
Lieut-Col H Armstrong, I M S
Lieut-Col H F Chesney, R E
Major L H Marriott, S T C
Major W Knight, I A
Major D G Peart, I A
Major R E Sullivan, S T C
Major P C H Strickland, I M S
Major T C Hogg, 8 Cav
Capt D A E Will, I A
Capt E M Hughes, 14 Lrs
Capt E M Lang, 1-1 G R
Capt A H Arbuthnot, 59 R Punj
Capt H W Jackson, 90 Punj
Capt A C Pritchard, 2 Lrs
Capt G C Burn, I A
Capt B H Bignell, 1-9 G R
Capt A F S Hill, R E
Lieut W H Barnett, 91 Punj
Lieut S R G Kendall, S T C
Lieut S K Reeves, B A
Lieut W Campbell, S T C
Lieut F A Maclean, 129 Baluochis
Lieut E W E Milman, 72 Punj
Lieut W Kenworthy, 33 Cav
Lieut R E Enderson, 59 Rif
Mr T W Tuke, I M S
Lieut R J McCleverty, 47 Sikhs
Lieut A E Bradshaw, 14 Lrs
Lieut C H Haswell, R E
Lieut C A L Graham, R A

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 3RD MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Commander W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with English Mails of the 3rd May. She brought the following passengers:—

Banghan, Mr F G
Bolton, Major A K
Connop, Lt H L
Dowell, Lt Col J C
Folger, Mr R
Folger, Mrs
Gladstone, Mr A S
Gardiner, Mrs
Herbert, Mr D W
Hole, Mr and Mrs H S
Jones, Major D M G
Knapp, Major K E
Locke, Mr and Mrs G H and child
Leake, V C Dr A M
Mathews, Mr C D
Marshall, Mr and Mrs J and child
Needham, Mr J E
Northern, Capt and Mrs S
Oliver, Miss L
Page, Miss
Roberts, Major A
Ridsell, Mr J S
Straits, Mr A
Stallard, Lt R H
Saville, Mr B
Wrench, Mr J A S

Flor

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

On the Marine Lines ground yesterday the Royal Scots and Jhansi Railway Institute met before a very large number and probably the best game we have so far seen was played. The teams were very evenly matched, the first half being level though the second was rather in favour of the Jhansi team. They were somewhat unfortunate in some of the decisions given when they were defending in the first half and the definition of "sticks" seems to vary somewhat with different referees. One may, however, congratulate Mr. Ward in his use of the whistle, and it is to be hoped he will be secured for the more important games.

The game eventuated in a draw as, light failing, it was impossible to play extra time and the public will be afforded another opportunity of seeing these teams meet on the MarineLines enclosure onMonday.

Taking the field one short Jhansi were first to come up but were soon driven back and the Scots forced no less than four corners, Hill and Macleod defending very well. Foul against Fitzjohn and sticks against Newbigging saw Jhansi well up through Troup and Seymour, but Webber got nicely away to be pulled up by Hill. Jhansi were now pressing and F. Macleod was doing good work; Troup got into the circle, but was hustled off the ball. Foul against the Scots for turning but it was cleared, Webber getting down from off-side which was not given. The Scots were now pressing with Hill especially defending well though they were unfortunate in some decisions, the object of which the public found it hard to see. McMullin now came on at left half and twice Webber was pulled up for off-side. Some very open play followed till a long hit by Mackenzie saw the Scots press and Lucas was off-side with the goal in front of him. From this Fitzpatrick gave sticks in the circle, but this was unproductive, and hard hitting by the Scots saw the ball frequently out behind. Troup put in a pretty run but the halves were not up, and up and down play followed till the half time whistle went with no score having been registered.

Royal Scots..... Nil
Jhansi,..... Nil

After a bit of mid-field play the Scots got up on the left and the ball going in Newbigging had a shot. A corner followed and sticks against Jhansi but Collins turned on the ball in the circle and Seymour put in a very fine run to near the circle; W. McLeod centred, but Herne was off-side. Jhansi kept well up, Webber being off-side and later McMullin cleared cleverly from Greig. The Scots now came up and Lucas got on just in the circle, but Fitzpatrick chipped in. The ball went to the other end where a great melee ensued till Newbigging kicked, but the shot went in from outside the circle. From now Jhansi had the better and were frequently in the circle, Herne forced a corner, Watson cleared with a long hit, but soon after Webber was off-side and from another clear hit Lucas was palpably off-side. The Scots now had more of the game becoming dangerous through a free for sticks against Fitzpatrick, Lucas and Collins beat Hill, but Fitzpatrick hit behind his own goal, and the penalty corner was cleared. W. McLeod put in a good run but Watson cleared and the Scots secured a corner which was saved and Shanahan more than once pulled Webber up. The ball still remained in the Jhansi half, but the hitting was too hard for effective combination. Sticks twice against Hill were cleared, and he eventually drove finely to the opposing '25.' Long hitting was the order. Sticks against Hill, and carried to Collins levelling up matters, McMullin getting the ball well down.

It was now rather too dark to see and it was just as well time arrived with no score as it would not be fair to either to be scored against in uncertain light. The game ended consequently in a draw.

Royal Scots:.....Nil.
Jhansi Institute.....Nil.

The game will be replayed on Monday.

The Teams were :—

ROYAL SCOTS.		JHANSI INST.
Keegan	Goal	McCombie
Mackenzie	Backs	Hill
Watson		Fitzpatrick
Browning	Halves	Shanahan
Fitz john		F McLeod
Robinson		McMullin
Greig	Forwards	Clough
Newbigging		Seymour
Collins		Troup
Lucas		W McLeod
Webber		Herne

REFEREES :—Mr C M Ward and Capt Stares.

THE NAVY VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

These two teams met on the 113th Infantry ground yesterday and a very even match was the result. It was very sporting of the Navy to enter in the first instance as they were not fit and had not had an opportunity of playing together before. They nevertheless gave a very fair exhibition against probably our strongest native combination and only by a very small margin. The final result was as under :—

Elphinstone College :—2 Goals.
The Navy :—1 Goal.

The Table stands as under :—

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi-final	Final.
Wilson College / Bhussawal Gymkhana	Bhussawal, 3—1	Pioneers 3—1			
Pioneers / Victoria Jubilee Inst.	Pioneer 10—0				
Bombay Gymkhana / R F A, Kirkee	Bo Gymkhana 1—0	May 18	May 20		
Bombay Gymkhana A / International Club	Gymkhana 2—0				
St Xavier's / Royal Scots	bye / bye	Royal Scots 2—1			
Jhansi Railway Inst / King's Liverpool	bye / bye	Jhansi 5—0			May 25
Friends' Union A / R G A Colaba	R G A 3—0	Lincolns 5—0			
Albert Club / Lincolns	Lincolns 5—0		May 18		
Worcesters / Parsee Club	Worcesters 4—1	Rangers 3—1			
Connaught Rangers / Friends' Union	C R 3—0				May 23
Elphinstone College / Royal Navy	bye / bye	Elphinstone College 2—1	May 20		
East Lancs / Departmental, Poona	bye / bye				

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day :—

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL CLASSES, RACE—Sails at 3 45 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allees. M	S	Entered by
Turquoise	Scr		Mr F J Preston
Pixie	14	15	Mr J G E Metcalfe
Sayonara	14	45	Mr A Erickson
Manikin	17	14	Officers R A
Lapwing	27	0	Capt R S J Gillespie
Maud	28	30	Officers R E
Midget	33	0	Officer R A
Corail	30	45	Mr E Y Watson
Cluths	35	0	J J Welch
Jean	34	30	Mr A C H MacLean
Swin	30	0	Sergt Major Giles R E
Swale	30	0	Corporal Offord R E
Inviota	46	30	Sapper Benson R E
Pewit	30	0	.....
Tess	13	30	Capt Muter R E
Erin	14	15	Mr R H Ireland

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 16th May :—

Rain during week in parts Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Standing crops slightly damaged by rust and blight in parts Karachi and by locusts in parts Belgaum and generally in good condition elsewhere. Threshing of rabi crops continues in parts Sind, Khandesh, Nasik and Palanpur. Cotton picking progressing in parts Gujarat, Palanpur and Cutch. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Drinking water sufficient except in parts Kanara, Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes insufficient in parts Surat, Deccan and Karnatak. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak 20 to 37 per cent., in Deccan 21 to 31 per cent. and elsewhere 3 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Handicap.

THE DOUBLES FINAL.

The final game of the Bombay Gymkhana Doubles Handicap was played yesterday between Messrs. Savi and Parry + 3, and Messrs Savile and Powell—4. It was a splendidly contested game throughout, and in the third set, after the score was one all, Savile and Powell stood 5 3 and 40 to 15 in the next game, only requiring one point for the match. This they failed to get, and five all and then six all was called. Savi and Parry won the next after a 'vantage games 6-5, and in the next Savi went out on his service at 8-6. The full table stands as under :—

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi Final	Final
C H S Boggs / G B Coleman	—4 bye	Hope & Sturrock 6—2, 4—6, 6—4			
B Hope / G Sturrock	scr. bye				
F Portlock / A E Baker	—4 bye	Savi Parry 6—0, 6—1			
E R Savi / T D Parry	plus 3 bye				
W R Sharp / E E de W Abney	plus 5 bye	Horne & Angove 6-3, 5-6, 6-4			
J J Horne / C St A Angove	plus 3 bye				
E S Onseley / R J Lorwn	plus 3	Brown & Onseley 6-3,5-6,6-3	Brown & Onseley 6—4, 3—6, 6—4		
A L Soberts / H Cheetham	—15 4				
J H Robinson / P M D Sanderson	—15 3	Sanderson & Robinson, 6-4,6-2	Brown & Onseley 6-4, 6-4, 7-5		
W P Peachey / B S Carter	—4				
W Reid / Capt W D Keys	—40	Reid & Keys 6-1, 3-6 6-3	Saville & Powell 6—4, 6—2	Savi & Parry 6—4, 6—5	
J L Williams / H E Hart	scr				
L H Savile / S N Powell	—4 bye	Gannon & Peel 6—4, 6—4	Saville & Powell, 6-4, 4-6		
K Kennedy / G de Rhe Phillipps	—15 bye				
C B Gannon / R Peel	plus 15 bye				
E E Coombe / E H Curling	Scr bye	Thomson and Bean 6—4, 6—3	Thomson & Bean W.O.	Saville & Powell 6—1, 3—6, 6—4	
C Thomson / S M L Bean	—30 bye				
D B Binning / H B Saxby	—4 bye	Binning & Saxby 6—1, 6—3			
G G Hatley / S Clements	plus 4 bye				

* Winners of the Final :—Savi and Parry, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Lord Antrim, 1954 tons, Captain W Watts, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3142 tons, Captain F L Pyne, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera 1961 tons, Captain A G Abbot arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Calcutta via Coastports, with a general cargo and 36 passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1713 tons, Captain P Von Holdt, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and East Africa ports, with a general cargo and 32 cabin and 430 deck passengers.

The steamer Umsinga, 1894 tons, Captain H Robertson, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesbro, with a general cargo and passengers, the list of names appeared in our yesterday's issue.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ..... Capt Hickley ..... R N
H M S Hyacinth..... Capt Heneage ..... R N
H M S Proserpine ..... Comdr James..... R N

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ..... Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Harlings ..... Comdr G A Rose..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly..... Madras Pesat Flotilla
R I M S Investigator..... Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ..... Lieut Ramsay ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 17.

Aynthia..... 694 Curtis ..... P F C & Co
Bullimba..... 1607 McLean ..... M M & Co
Chilton Hall..... 2532 Jones ..... K Nixon Co
Canning G..... G Jivaji
Delta..... 4779 Daniel... Shanghai ....28-5 P & O Co
Delaware..... 2469 Calos ..... Standard Co
Glenelg..... 2869 Hart ..... W & A G & Co
Hoscinc..... 993 Jenkins....Stream ...17-5 B & A S N Co
Ismaila..... 3581 Ross ..... M M & Co
Islami..... 1604 Newly ..... B & P S N Co
John Hardie ..... 2816 Mc villan ..... E Latham & Co
Kt of the Thistl ..4286 Baker..... W & A Graham & Co
Khalif ..... 2219 Watts ..... K Nixon & Co
Lavoe..... 1817 Bunel ..... Swadeshi S N Co
Madura..... 1273 Eitoa ..... M M & Co
Magdala..... 2288 Kobe ..... W & A G & Co
Neilenfels..... 3417 Rode ..... Glade & Co
New Orleans..... 2262 Key ..... F M & Co
New bridge..... 2397 Not man ..... G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera..... 1961 Abbott..... M M & Co
Nizam ..... 2011 McLearmon.... Turner Morrison & Co
Oriental ..... 3805 Lewellen ..... P & O Co
Okara ..... 3438 Dagge ..... M M & Co
Orissa..... 3525 Bishop..... M M & Co
Peninsular..... 2919 Palmer..... P & O Co
Quilon ..... 4942 Anderson..... M M & Co
Querimba ..... 4937 Smith ..... M M & Co
Reichstag ..... 1339 Thle.....Durban ..... 17-5 A Strandes
Shanjehan..... 2566 Davison..... Shah S N Co
Sangola..... 3349 Stunt ..... M M & Co
Scindia ..... 2950 Reddock..... M M & Co
Snevin..... 2562 Slencer ..... Volkart Bros
Venetia ..... 2-33 McMorran ..... K N & Co
Waroonga ..... 1609 Bamber..... M M & Co
Warora ..... 2565 Kelsie ..... M M & Co
Wordha..... 2563 Lyne ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date Arrvls.
A	Clan Macleod	3042	Fishenden	Chittagong	25-5 F Wels Co
B	Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Jeddah	21-5 Shah S N Co
C	& R Merton Hill	2773	Prowse	Marmagoa	15-5 K N & Co
D & E	Xema	446	Mahomed	K'chi	18-5 Shah S N Co
F	Clunpra	3934	Goss	Antwerp	25-5 M M & Co
G	Haidari	1563	D'Lorme	M'tius	10-5 B & P S N Co
G	Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Aden	18 5 B & P S N Co
H	Kaiser	1714	Holdt	Durban	17-5 A Strandes
M	Naderi	1168	Gray	Jeddah	22-5 B & P S N Co
N	Dathanna	2999	Davies	Baltimore	19-5 R A Wittes
P	Crusader	2744	Milburn	Hull	18-5 W & A G & Co
Q	Umsinga	1895	Robertson	Hull	12-5 R A Willis

H W P D

Sabarmati	324	Mohamad	K'chi	18-5 Bo S N Co
Ponant	552	Ismail	B Nagar	18-5 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Australia	3292	Tait	L'pool	22-3 W & A G & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	28-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Terrington		Davison	Dunkirk	25-5 W & A G & Co
5 Mombasa		3038 Johnson	A'werp	18-5 M M & Co
6 Ishak		Mattis	Kobe	705 A L S N Co
7 Ceylon Maru	3068	Pyne	Japan	18-5 N Y Kaisha
8 Ubenfels	3482	Eller	Hamburh	25-5 G & Co
9 Bohemia	2311	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-5 A L S N Co
9 Kt of the Garter	4286	Stanhope	Antwerp	18-5 K Nixon & Co
10&11 Newly Hall	2841	Parkinson	K'chi	18-5 K N & Co
12 Persia	4198	Haughton	London	23-5 P & O Co
14 Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi	20-5 M M & Co
15 City of Madrid	3135	Knaut	L'pool	22-5 K Nixon & Co
16 Hendon Hall	3388	Tyson	Newport	19-5 W & A G & Co

M W D D

Ceylon	4094	Dabot	Kobe	21-5 P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Nowshera	Abbott	Calcutta, Apr 18
17	Peninsular	Palmer	Aden, May 12

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Produce	Winsnes	Durban
17	Dwarka	Hirst	Karachi
	Kaiser	Holdt	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday
Steamer Ceylon Maru Payne for Kobe &c,
" Umsinga Robertson for Hull &c.
" Lord Antrim Watts for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Persia for Trieste &c.
" Quilos for Antwerp &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Steamer	Names.	From
14	Ranee	A H Mackinnon	Colombo
	Flamingo	J Mackintosh	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

	Lama	G M Symmers	Rangoon
	Kutesaig	R C D Braille	Hongkong
15	Kybfels	B Von Thulen	Hamburg and B'men
	Manipur	W Peterkin	London and Antwerp
	Irrawara	J Sochary	Sabang

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
4	Strickdale	Liverpool
7	Belle of England	Calcutta
9	Clan Ronald	Liverpool
13	Nairn	Calcutta
14	Loodiana	Calcutta
14	Palamcotta	Rangoon
14	Clan Colquhoun	Coast
15	Gwalior	Negapatam
15	Clematis	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

15	Gutenfels	Antwerp
16	Lalpoora	Rangoon
16	Muttra	Cuddalore
16	Nairung	.....
20	Muke Maru	Penang
26	City of Manchester	Calcutta
June		
6	Unizento	Calcutta
18	Promo	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, arrived at London on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 6,044 cwt cottonseed, 1,040 cwt mylabollam, W Becher and Co; 2,157 cwt mylabollam, E Oomersey; 27 bales wool, M Balarow; 26 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

Australia s—10 cwt curry powder, M Poongagi and Sons; 25 bales wool, M Vully, 30 bales wool, M Ramgopal; 180 bales wool, D Goolabchand; 13 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 146 cw myrabollams, E Oomersey; 50 bales wool, D Nagji; and 2,018 bales wool, M Ramji and Co.

City of Madrid s—52 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—660 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 11 cases nutmegs, 101 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy; 15 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 50 cwt dear horns, J Rehimtoola; 270 cwt condiments, Manoekji Poonjiaji and Sons.

Peninsular s—189 1/4 cwt ivory, and 20 1/2 cwt tortoise shell, A Vishram.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Australia s—24 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Crusader s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Hendon Hall s—4,540 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 6,044 cwt cottonseed, W Becher, 4,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

Kt of the Thistle s—2,000 cwt castorseed, W and A Graham and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Umsinga s—30,775 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Torrington s—330 bales cotton J A Begbie; 1 bale cotton; Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenelg s—49 bales hemp, J Purshotum and Co; 24,147 cwt rapeseed, 10,044 cwt linseed, 10,000 cwt poppyseed, 1,999 cwt teelseed, and 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,941 cwt rapeseed, M Vulubhdas.

Chupra s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co: 2,000 cwt rapeseed, G Boggiano.

Mombassa s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kt of the Garter s—200 bales cottonfly and waste, K Visram and Co; 4,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Magdala s—50 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 2,600 cwt poppyseed, 4,000 cwt castorseed, 2,619 cwt teelseed, 38,170 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwt lobbanam, Mr J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,528 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Snevia s—3 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1,600 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Soone and Co; 4,000 cwts bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 9 pots lemongrass oil, N J Joomabhoy and Co; 125 cwt olibanium P Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—10 casks condiments, Ponjaji and Sons; Circassia s—1,950 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—6 bales woollen carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

City of Madrid s—100 bales cotton, R Blaschek and Co; 1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—550 bales cotton, the New Mofussil Co; 1000 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 11,003 cwt gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VEENICE

Persia s—900 bales cotton, Dirvadkar and Co: 503 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and 200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 400 cwt castorseed M Lalcobhay; 2,090 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Tejpal and Co; 1,000 cwts castor seed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Persia s—10000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton, Walter Pavre and Co: 226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—100 cwt gum M J Joomsohoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Istock s—750 bales twine E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twine, C Bhavanidas.

Delta s—500 bales C Bomonji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Istock s—25 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WHIT SUNDAY, 19TH MAY, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m—Matins
8-30 a m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tones in C
Hymns—154, 210 and 318.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—7—19
Hymns—207, 155 and 154.
Collections for Cathedral Improvement Scheme

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite the Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev J O'Brien

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a m—Parade Service—Preacher, Rev. C Ryder Smith B A
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Mr. Kenshett
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. J O'Brien
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
5 p.m—Sunday School

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a.m.—Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p m—Evensong

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
7-30 p.m.—Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m—Evening Service
Psalm—96
Hymns—104, 195 and 226

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
Esplanade.
8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-30 a. m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
Hymns—157, 318 and 152.
6-30 p.m.—Choral—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—154, 207, and 211.
Collection for the Choir Fund
Daily.
8 a.m.—Matins.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion
Hymns—261, 155 and 351
8-45 a.m—Litany and Address
Hymns—207 and 332
5-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—153, 207, 155, 213 and 332.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Clare Road, Byculla,
Rev C. B. Hill B. A. Pastor.
8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a m—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Matins
8 a m—Holy Eucharist with Hymns
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Alms for the Panel Howds Mission

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a m—Choral, Matins and Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

MISSION CHURCH, GIBSAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer and Sermon
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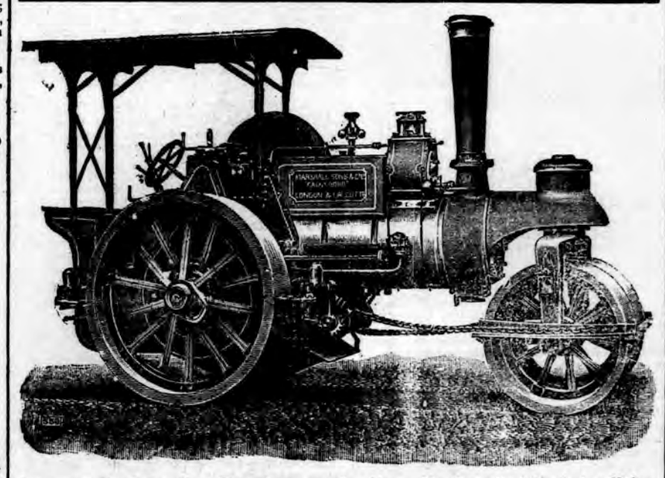

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 3.

RULES OF THE BANK.

The introduction of the motor-cab has enabled the Home Office to enforce stricter rules for the cabmen of London. There are too many of the latter, and the elimination of superflous Jehus is being effected by new rules, which certainly make for the greater security of the public, but seem hard on the victim. Hitherto it has been possible for the driver to renew his licence by post or by sending a representative to the nearest police-station. Now, however, he must apply in person. He steps up to a window, where his height is registered and his general personal appearance recorded by the Bertillon scheme. Should he, when asked to sign his name, begin to fumble about for his spectacles, "Here, just come inside," they say to him. He goes inside a cabdriver and comes out minus licence and occupation. It is the veterans who are being hit by the new regulations, and there is great fear among them.

A PHENOMENAL TRINITY.

Mr. Ellis Davis had the satisfaction of knowing the extend of his blessedness on one day. A father of earlier times became possessed of his trio of sons at a triple birth, but differently. "Oh joyful news!" he cried when the nurse came down to tell him that his lady had presented him with a son. Bless my soul, you don't say so?" he cried seven days later, when the nurse reported the advent of a second son. Another week passed, and a third son was born, a fortnight having elapsed between the advent of the first son and the third. The phenomenal trio grew up a most gallant trinity, and all were knighted for valour by Henry VIII. One of them, Sir Thomas Palmer, was Governor of Guisnes, and lost his life in its defence. Another, Sir Thomas Palmer was beheaded for the part which he took for Lady Jane Grey.

TWIN EVILS.

We need not be greatly alarmed at the report that, because war was waged last year upon the wasp, we shall be eaten up this year by flies. The long hot summer of 1906 brought us myriads of wasps and flies, and had not the former been attacked life this year would have been almost intolerable. It is a delusion and a snare to believe that if you have wasps you will not have flies. The wasp does now and again do a little hawking after the lesser insect, but it is a very occasional sport. Last year to a country study opening into a garden came from time to time innumerable wasps and still more flies. There was ample opportunity every summer day for wasp to eat fly. Only once was such a meal made, though there was every variety of winged game, from horsefly to midge available. In theory it may be all right that to spare the wasp is to spoil the fly. In practice it means that the wasp helps himself to the fruit and food which come easiest, sharpens his sting upon his host, and now and again takes a fly as a pick me up.

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

A pretty and pleasant little incident was that reported recently, in which Captain Fullam, of the United States Navy, gallantly went to the assistance of an Englishman in Honduras whose Union Jack a pack of revolutionaries had torn down. Conceivably, Americans had been on the look-out for some such chance of repaying a debt of gratitude which they owed us over an affair in Chili. An American sailor ashore, having taken too much of the wine of the place, administered a thump over the head to a coloured policeman, and local fathers siad that he must die. In vain the American Consul, protested; the man was led out to be shot. The English Consul, seeing what was toward, ran with his flag to the square. "Good heavens, Loring," he cried to his American confrere, "surely you're not going to let them shoot him?" What can I do? 'was the melancholy answer. The Englishman rushed to the prisoner, folded the American flag about him and the Union Jack on top of that. "Now shoot, if you dare, though the heart of England and America!" he yelled.

FIAG LAW.

So far so good. But there is another side to the hoisting of the Union Jack on other people's territory. Four years ago the Rector of Christ Church, Colon, and Archdeacon of Panama, was bidden by the local British Vice-Consul to desist from flying the Union Jack over his dwelling. The rector quoted an opinion of Lord Knollys, given at the time of the Coronation, that the Union Jack might be flown by a vicar, but pressure was applied and he had to haul down his flag. He appealed to Lord Lansdowne, who was then at the Foreign Office. The Foreign Minister, having regard to all the circumstances, approved the action of the Vice-Consul. "I am to point out to you," his private secretary wrote, "that the flying of the Union Jack or of any other special flag in Colombia must be governed by Colombian rather than by English law, and that it has in the present case been practically settled in a manner which his Majesty's Government have not the right to dispute, by the application of the former law."

NOMAD KINGS.

The annual crusade against gipsies has begun. In one respect the problem is altering; the gipsies are gradually getting a stake in the country. They are becoming property-owners. But they are for the most part absentee landlords. There is a place twenty miles from London much affected by the Romanys, who have been going there year after year, in spite of the protests of local residents. "Move on!" the police have been in the habit of saying, and the nomads have moved. But now comes a surprising answer. "We're on our own land," they say. And they are. They have bought the pitch upon which they have been accustomed to camp, and the only way in which the police can disturb them is by insisting that, if they remain, they shall make such provision as the sanitary regulations of the district demand. That is too much for gipsy imagination, and, rather than comply, they strike camp again and leave their estate to the crows.

A GIPSY TOWN.

That is not an isolated instance of gipsy proprietorship. Remarkable results come of the haphazard acquisition of their camping grounds. Upon one a thriving watering-place on the East Coast has sprung up. Many London business men have houses there, and the place is popular with visitors. Few of them suspect that they have gipsies for landlords. Some of the dusky itinerants in the vans carry surprising sums of money with them. One of them, who goes each year with his family or tribe into the fruit fields of one of the Home Counties, runs a fruit farm in the absence of his employer. That is to say, he sees that his own people do their work and that the other pickers do not loaf. One Saturday last summer the farmer was late in getting to the farm. Only the gipsy king was there. "I've paid the rest, and they've gone," he said; "here are their checks." He had handed out between fifty and a hundred pounds. "Oh, that's all right, guv'nor." he said, when his employer expressed surprise. "I could have made it twice as much if it'd been wanted."

ENGLAND IN ICELAND.

A gloomy varlet who has described Iceland, which King Haakon is about to visit says that the most notable incidents in its recent history are "calamities caused by volcanic outbursts, severe seasons, epidemics and in some cases, misgovernment. For all the notice which this gent'eman takes, Mr. Hall Caine might never have been there. Even without this epoch-marking event the King of Norway will find the island a place of many interests for him. Iceland has long been an appanage of the crown which he wears but he has other claims. He is the consort of the lady whose countrymen, eleven centuries ago discovered the place Irish Scots or Scotish Irish were the men. They did not like their find so passed on and left the colonising to the Norwegians who arrived two generations later and a couple of hundred years afterwards acknowledged the sovereignty of Norway. At the beginning of last century Jorgen Jorgensen, son of Danish watchmaker, turned up at the Icelandic capital in an armed British merchantman clapped the Governor into chains and placed the island under the protection of Great Britain. Meantime, he reigned and heaped up much treasure for his own otherwise the "Imperial," loffers. He had a glorious two months and then a British sloop of war arrived and carried him in irons to London

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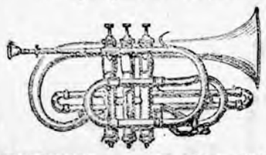

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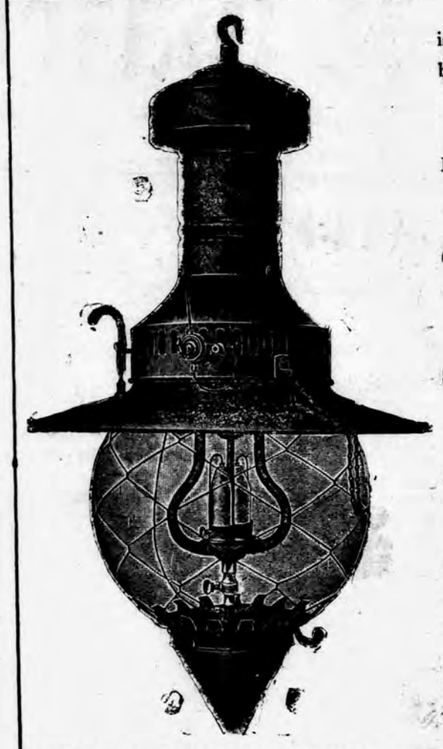

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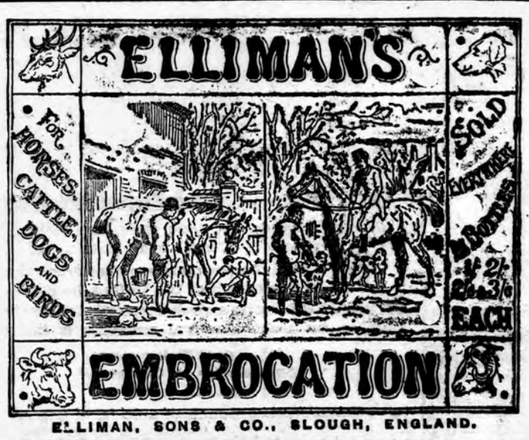

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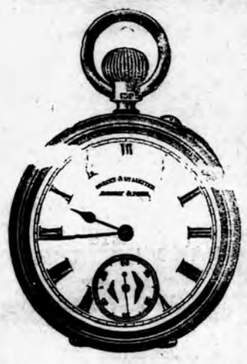

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